The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.

No. 10,0012—New Series BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1880.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.* In Advance.		In Arrear.	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 31
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 16
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

To Subscribers—Up-country. In Advance.		In Arrear.	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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Single Copy ..... As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Re. 2.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .....8 As. per Line.
Second do. .....4 „ „
Third and succeeding.....2 „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Re. 1-0.
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy ..... As. 4

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (Limited).

Will despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. MADURA, 1,941 Tons, on THURSDAY, 23rd Dec., 1880, at 3 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Coompta, Carwar, Mangalore, Canananore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cocinn, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. SOCOTRA, 1,947 Tons, on TUESDAY, 28th December, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH, MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on SATURDAY, 25th December, 1880, at 10 a. m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, on THURSDAY, 13th January, 1881.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 21st Dec., 1880. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.	Intermd.	Cook.
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40		
Suez	„ 330	„ 220	„ 80		
Brindisi	„ 380	„ 240	„ 90		
Portsa	„ 500	„ 310	„ 90		
Messina	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140		
Naples	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140		
Leghorn	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140		
Genoa	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140		
Marseilles	„ 520	„ 350	„ 145		

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children no above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

Next steamers from Bombay :—

SINGAPORE, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st January, 1881.
MANILLA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st February, 1881.
SUMATRA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st March, 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

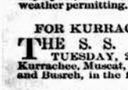
First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, 1st December, 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS
FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL
(VIA MALTA).



THE following sailings have been arranged :—

Captain	Tons.	H.P.	
Wistow Hall ..... T. Collin..	2,700	400	about 31st Dec.
Rydal Hall ..... O. Lloyd..	2,700	400	„ 15th Jan.
Speke Hall ..... Brand	1,731		29th „

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

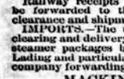
Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, hand-books of information, and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co., } Agents.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., }
Bombay, Nov. 23, 1880.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.



THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Commanders	Tons.	H.P.	Nomi.	
s.s. INDIA ..... Geo. H. Read..	2239	500	22nd Dec.	1880.
s.s. BRITANNIA .. R. Hutchinson	3060	400	6th Feb.	1881.
s.s. HISPANIA .... James Laird..	3300	400	5th March	„

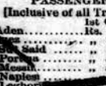
BOMBAY TO GENOA OR MARSEILLES DIRECT.

Commanders	Tons.	H.P.	Nomi.	
s.s. ASSYRIA .... J. Campbell..	1623	424	5th Jan.	1881.
s.s. OLYMPIA .... John Lang	2050	424	19th Jan.	„
s.s. GALATEA .... S. Puddicombe	2044	360	16th Feb.	„

For rates and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 14th December, 1880.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.
S. S. STRATHLEVEN,
2,436 tons, C. W. Pearson, Commander.
TO SAIL ABOUT 24TH DECEMBER.



THIS well-known and favourite Steamer will have DISPATCH from Bombay as above. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARE Rs. 500.

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be procured on board.

For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
And JAMES MACKINTOSH & Co.

NOTICE.—Steam-ship BELLINI from SUNDERLAND.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO in the above steamer are requested to present their BILLS of LADING, accompanied with delivery orders, to the undersigned for counter-signature, and TAKE PROMPT DELIVERY of their goods.

Unclaimed goods will be immediately warehoused. No claim will be entertained unless preferred before steamer's departure.

SIGG-SULZER & CO.
Bombay, 16th Dec., 1880

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
s. ROSETTA	3500	700	A. E. Barlow	25th Dec.
— MALWA	2950	500	W. Thomson	1881. 1st Jan.
s. ANCONA	3004	600	E. G. Stead	8th „
— TEHERAN	2589	400	A. C. Loggin	15th „
s. AUSTRALIA	3064	600	G. F. Cates	22nd „
— KASHGAR	2021	450	S. F. Cole	29th „
s. MIRZAPORE	3887	600	A. Parish	5th Feb.
— SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe.....	12th „
s. RAVENNA	3340	700	E. Steward	19th „
— SURAT	3142	530	W. E. Breeze	26th „
s. VERONA	3116	600	E. Ashdown	5th Mar.
— MONGOLIA	2835	530	E. M. Edmond	12th „
s. ROHILLA	3164	700	W. Barratt	19th „
— TEHERAN	2589	400	A. C. Loggin	26th „

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
ZAMBESI	2131	370	A. Symons	31st Dec. 1881.
KHIVA	2999	450	T. Alderton	14th Jan.
INDUS	3162	600	S. D. Shallard	28th Jan.
GWALIOR	2733	450	E. I. Baker	11th Feb.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Return Tickets at reduced rates, available for 3 months, are now issued :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
From Bombay to Brindisi or Venice and back	Rs. 950	
Do. do. with option of travelling one way *viâ* Southampton	Rs. 1,000	
Do. to Galle (available for 2 months)	150	75
Do. to Penang and Singapore (do)	150	255

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 17th Dec., 1880.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.

SPECIAL FIRST CLASS RETURN TICKETS, available for SIX MONTHS, will be issued to Passengers visiting the Exhibition by the steamer of the 4th June and subsequent fortnightly steamers, at the REDUCED FARE of RUPEES SIX HUNDRED.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 20th Nov., 1880.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

EXTRA STEAMER TO HONGKONG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamer CHINA will LEAVE for the above ports on the 29th December, calling at Ceylon and Penang, if inducement offers.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.
Bombay, 18th Dec., 1880.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REDUCTION OF FARES.
RETURN PASSAGES.

COMMENCING with the NEW YEAR, RETURN TICKETS will be ISSUED, available for six months, from the date of departure to the date of arrival, at the following rates :—

Bombay to Brindisi or Venice and back	Rs. 1,150
Do. do with option of travelling one way via Southampton	„ 1,200
Do. to Southampton and back	„ 1,250

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.
Bombay, 20th December, 1880.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

THE Company's following steamers will be despatched from Bombay as above.

Vessels.	Captains.
s.s. VORWAERTS,	G. Marussig, 5th Jan. 1881.
s.s. MARS	F. Colombo, 5th Feb. 1881.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Suez	200	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, December 7th, 1880.

NOTICE.—HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.—CONSIGNEES are informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from Liverpool, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective goods without delay from the Prince's Dock.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB will be HELD at the Commodore's Office, SAILORS' HOME, on THURSDAY, the 23rd December, 1880, at 5 p. m.

J. WESTALL,
Honorary Secretary.
18th December, 1880.

WANTED a FURNISHED BUNGALOW, either on Malabar Hill, Cumbala Hill, or Breach Candy. For rent and particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
28, Meadow Street.

A Desirable and Comfortable large ROOM on the ground floor of a House in one of the Elphinstone Circle's cross-buildings. Rent Rs. 25. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
28, Meadow Street, Fort.

TO BE LET, GROUND-FLOOR of a desirable BUNGALOW in Chopaty, facing the sea, with separate entrance and servants' quarters. Rent Rs. 65 only. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
28, Meadow Street, Fort.

TO BE LET, a commodious and airy three-storied HOUSE near the Marine Line station, facing the sea, suitable for Parsee or European family. Rent moderate. Another HOUSE facing the sea, near the Marine Line station. A BUNGALOW, in Nesbit Lane; rent Rs. 150. A BUNGALOW in Girgaum, near Tramway Line; rent Rs. 65. RESIDENCES in the Fort; rent Rs. 25 to Rs. 220. Apply to

B. SAKARAMJEE and Co.,
House and Estate Agents.
33, Meadow Street.

WE have APPOINTED Captain A. C. CLARK as SURVEYOR, (for shipping only) to this agency; and have further to notify that all SURVEY REPORTS or CERTIFICATES in connection with Lloyds' agency must be passed through this office for registration.

All applications for surveys are to be made to the undersigned only.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Lloyds' Agents, Bombay.
Bombay, 21st December, 1880.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the CHAMBER of COMMERCE WILL BE HELD THIS DAY, at 4 o'clock p.m., at the Offices of the Chamber, when the business of which notice has been given to Members will be brought forward.

The attendance of Members is particularly requested.

By order of the Committee,
J. GORDON,
Secretary.
Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 22nd December, 1880.

BOMBAY ICE-MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

REDUCTION IN PRICE.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

ON and after THIS DAY, until further notice, this Company's well-known ICE will be sold at TWO PIES PER POUND, or SIX POUNDS for AN ANNA, at the Factory and undermentioned Depots :—

Fort,	Byculla
Market	Colaba
Pydownie	Cumballa Hill
Malabar Hill.	

CAUTION.

Consumers should be careful to see that their servants bring them ICE made by THIS COMPANY, which is commonly known as "FORBES' ICE," and can be easily distinguished from that made by other processes by its purity and clearness.

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents,
Bombay Ice-Manufacturing Company, Limited.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessees and Managers .... { Mr. Geo. NORVILLE. / Mr. Geo. CROFTON.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 22,
LED ASTRAY,
A COMEDY IN FIVE ACTS, BY
BION BOUCICAULT.

Characters by Mrs. Digby Willoughby, Miss Vivian, Miss Nordt, Mrs. Norville, Miss Emily Blain, Messrs. Newton, Crofton, Carlyon, Burton, Cowell, and Turner.

THURSDAY, DEC. 23,
LA SONNAMBULA.

FRIDAY, DEC. 24,
SUBSCRIBERS' NIGHT,
ALL THAT GLITTERS IS NOT GOLD;
AND,
THE ARTFUL DODGE.

The PLAN of the HOUSE may be seen, and SEATS secured, at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s from 10 A. M. till 6 P. M. daily.

PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.

Doors open at 8-30. The Performance will begin at 9 p. m. punctually.

GEO. NORVILLE, Business Manager.

FOR CHRISTMAS!

NOW ON SALE, a large Selection of INTERESTING and USEFUL BOOKS suitable for presents and rewards.

PRICES LOWER THAN OTHER PEOPLE.

ATMARAM SAGOON AND CO.,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

SPRATT'S MEAT FIBRINE BISCUITS.

The most convenient, healthful, nourishing, and best adapted

DIET FOR DOGS IN INDIA.

	Cash.	Credit.
¼ cwt. Case.....	Rs. 5	Rs. 5-12.

OF THE AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ANGOSTURA BITTERS

HAVE long enjoyed the highest reputation on the whole of the American Continent and the West Indies for their delightful aroma and flavour, as also for their efficacy as a stimulant in exciting the appetite. They were first introduced generally to the European public at the Great International Exhibition, 1862, where they obtained the award from the Jury of "Honourable Mention for Goodness of Quality." In India they are highly esteemed for the properties remarked in America, and for their valuable sanative power in all diseases arising from weakness of the digestive organs.

	Cash. Rs. a.
Pint Bottles bearing Dr. Siegert's signature o. verification, per doz.....	22 8

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PERFUMERY.

A fresh supply of the delightful
ESSENCES FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF
MANUFACTURED BY
LUBIN OF PARIS,
COMPRISING

Forget-me-not,	Millefleur,	Ylang-ylang.
Frangipani,	Moss Ross,	And other Perfumes.
Jasmin,	Opoponax,	
Jockey Club,	Patchouli,	
Kiss-me-Quick,	White Rose,	

UNEQUALLED FOR
STRENGTH, PERMANENCE, AND FRAGRANCE.

Small Bottles, each.....	Cash Rs. 2-4
Larger Bottles, each.....	„ 3-8

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE VIEGAS SLIP COMPANY, Limited
(In Liquidation.)

NOTICE.—A GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company WILL BE HELD on MONDAY, the 24th day of January, 1881, at the hour of three in the afternoon, at the office of the Company, No. 70, Bazaar Gate Street, Fort, for the transaction of the following business :—

1. To receive the final statement of accounts of the liquidation of the Company and the report of the Liquidators.
2. To pass a resolution with regard to the disposal of the unclaimed distributions of assets of this Company and dividends of their respective shareholders.
3. To pass an extraordinary resolution with regard to the disposal of the books, vouchers and papers of the Company.
4. To pass a resolution as to the disposal of the small cash balance that may remain in the hands of the Liquidators after paying all expenses of the liquidation.
5. To pass a resolution that the affairs of the Company have been fairly and fully wound up.
6. To transact such other business as may be submitted to the meeting.

By order of the Liquidators,
NOWROJEE COWASJEE,
Secretary to the Liquidators.
Bombay, 18th December, 1880.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT,
MANUFACTURED BY
LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT COMPANY.

THE ONLY Preparation AUTHORISED to be called by the above name, by BARON LIEBIG, the Inventor.

2 oz. Jars, Cash Rs. 1-2. 4 oz. Jars, Cash Rs. 2-0.

The Public are recommended to the use of this particular Preparation, as there are sold many others of inferior quality and strength, whose effect will but disappoint the Purchaser.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BAILDON'S
APERIENT FRUIT LOZENGES,

PREPARED from the bark of RHAMNUS FRANGULA, which has been described on high authority as "THE ONLY REAL APERIENT WE HAVE," as it cures, instead of increasing, the after-tendency to constipation. These are vastly superior to the French Lozenges and Pastilles so much in vogue during the last few years.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-12.

AGENTS,
D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

TOILET SOAPS
OF REMARKABLY FINE QUALITY AND LUXURIOUS PERFUME.

A CHOICE invoice of these has been received from the celebrated and exclusive house of
L. EECKELAERS,
Brussels,
Who furnish most of the boudoirs of European Royalty. They are made with a purely vegetable oils, and we are able to present them here under a very large concession in terms, obtained by special arrangement from the manufacturers.

SAVONS DE LUXE.

Au Bouquet de Violettes,	Box of 3 tablets		Rs.	1 12
Violettes des Bois	Do.	do.	„	1 12
Rosie Printaniere	Do.	do.	„	1 8
A l'Opoponax	Do.	do.	„	1 8
Au Lait d'Amandes	Do.	do.	„	1 8
A la Violette	Do.	do.	„	1 4
A l'Heliotrope	Do.	do.	„	1 4
Des Graces	Do.	do.	„	1 4
Amandine	Do.	do.	„	1 0
Au Musc Tonquin	Do. 24	do.	„	5 0

SAVONS SURFINS.

Savonnerie Hygienique,	Box of 3 tablets		Rs.	0 12
Do. do.	Do. 12	do.	„	2 8
Orangine	Do. 12	do.	„	1 8
Glycerine	Do. 12	do.	„	3 0
Do.	per bar		„	0 12
Windsor	Box of 12	do.	„	2 8
Do.	Do. 3	do.	„	0 12
Glycerine, Honey, & Almond	36	do.	„	5 0

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

OLD IRISH WHISKY.

THE immense success which has attended the introduction of their unrivalled blend of Scotch Whisky (Old Glenlivet) has induced TREACHER & Co. to apply their long and practical knowledge of this branch of the Company's business to the production of a blend of the finest IRISH WHISKY which would meet with the approval of consumers of the article.

After lengthened experiments with the finest matured Spirits from the best known Distilleries in Ireland, the Management have succeeded in producing a blend which they confidently assert to be unequalled by any other offering in India.

It is a well-known fact that a large portion of the Whisky offered as Irish is known to the trade as "silent spirit," which is commonly distilled from refuse, such as spoiled grain, rotten potatoes, and other abominations.

TREACHER & Co. guarantee that this blend is made from pure malt spirit only, distilled from the finest grain of malt, and that it is pure, mild, and agreeable, and entirely free from essential oils and other impurities.

Sample sent free upon application.
Per 1 Dozen case, Cash, Rs. 22-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

In consequence of spurious imitations of
LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,
which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have adopted
A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature
LEA & PERRINS,
which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c., and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

THE EDINA BLEND.
OF
FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKEYS.

THE undersigned have been entrusted with the Agency for this FINE OLD SPIRIT by its proprietors, Messrs. J. and W. HARDIE, Edinburgh. It is beyond question, one of the finest and richest blends of Scotch Whiskey ever allowed to pass into commerce, possessing in perfection the mellowness and fragrance of a Whiskey well stricken in years, and at the same time carefully preserved in the wood. The present consignment is a small one, but will be followed regularly by others as the demand may require.

Per dozen, Rs. 24.

SOLE AGENTS,
D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN BOMBAY.

THE TRAVELLERS' KIT-HOUSE.
(Only Address) 3, RAMPART ROW,
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A FIRST CLASS ESTABLISHMENT, where every requisite, carefully selected for a Tropical climate, can be immediately supplied, and at a saving of from

15 TO 20 PER CENT.

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THACKER AND CO., Ld.

SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (Limited), import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally TROUGHTON and SIMMS, ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at a slightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.	Architects' Scales.	Field Books.
Dumpy Levels.	Marquois Scales.	Level Books.
Levelling Staves.	Protractors (all kinds).	Note Books.
Prismatic Compasses.	Pocket Rules.	Mapping Pens.
Pocket Sextants.	Parallel Rulers (all kinds).	Indian Ink.
Optical Squares.	Measuring Tapes.	Plotting Scales.
Clinometers.	Do. Chains.	Mounted Drawing Papers.
Spirit Levels.	T. Squares.	Cartoon Papers.
Pocket Levels.	Set Squares.	Tracing Cloth.
Pantographs.	Straight Edges.	Tracing Paper.
Cases of Instruments.	Railway Curves.	Sectional Paper.
Pocket Sets.	French Curves.	Sundries.
Half Sets.	Drawing Boards.	
Spare Instruments.	Stencil Plates.	

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water Colours.	Camel Hair Pencils.	Mahl Sticks.
Moist do. in pans.	Siberian do.	Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Sable drying do. in tubes.	Sable do.	Palette Knives.
Oil Colours in tubes.	Hog Hair Tools or Oils.	Dippers, &c.
Dry Water Colour Boxes.	Sable ditto.	Bristol Boards.
Moist do. ditto.	Varnishes, Oils, &c.	Mounting Boards.
Oil Colour Boxes.	Drawing Pencils.	Drawing Pencils.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.	Crayons.	Crayons.
	Sectional Carvers.	Gold and Silver Shells.
	Do. Millboards.	Gold Leaf.

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** ALL ARTICLES ADVERTISED ARE KEPT IN STOCK.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED,
RAMPART ROW, NEXT TO ORIENTAL BANK, BOMBAY.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

WATCHMAKERS.

Manufactory Locle. Established 1813. Established in Bombay, 1866. Established in Calcutta, 1879. Largest stock of Watches in India. Selection unequaled.

JEWELLERS.

A beautiful assortments of Ladies' and Gent's Rings with Precious Stones always on hand. Lockets, plain and jewelled, Charms, Albert Chains, Victoria Chains, Necklets, Pencils, &c., &c., a fine assortment.

OPTICIANS.

Agents Eureka Sun... Eye Glasses, celebrated for their excellent qualities. Opera Glasses from Rs. ... Glasses, Marine Glasses, &c.

...AVERS.

All wo... ...bly competent workman. Initials, Mono... grams, and ... on Stone and Metal.

...S.

Cha... ...talogues sent pos... We gua... ...workmanship.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BILLIARDS.

MESSRS. JOHN ROBERTS AND Wm. COOK, THE TWO BEST PLAYERS IN THE WORLD, WILL CONTINUE THEIR MATCH OF 3,000 POINTS UP, AT THE FRAMJEE COWASJEE HALL, ON WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 22, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 23.

Doors open at 8 o'clock, to commence at 9 o'clock p.m.

The match will be played on a SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE made specially by Messrs. JOHN ROBERTS and Co. for the occasion.

ADMISSION.

Unreserved seats	Rs. 2
Reserved seats	„ 5.

TICKETS may be obtained from Messrs. JOHN ROBERTS and Co., 18, MARINE STREET, where a plan of the hall can be seen.

LAST NIGHTS! LAST NIGHTS!!

HERR BITTERSMANN'S CONCERTS, EVERY EVENING AT 9, AT TEMPLE BAR.

APOLLO GARDENS.

HERR BITTERSMANN'S BAND, From 6 till 7.

ADMISSION 8 ANNAS.

LADIES AND CHILDREN FREE BY REFRESHMENT TICKET.

TO-DAY, TUESDAY, AND THURSDAY NEXT.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

HAMILTON'S.—The premises formerly known as the Hope Hall Hotel, Mazagon. Several detached Bungalows for Families or Invalids.

C. M. THOMAS, CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER, Eldon Road, opposite the High Court, Bombay, having had 10 years' experience in the great Metallic Zones of Cornwall, Devon, the Principality of Wales, Spain, and Portugal, &c., is prepared to advise in the selection of Mineral Properties, and to inspect and report upon them.

MRS. OAKES'S, 11, MIDDLETON ROW, Calcutta, Suites Single Rooms. REDUCED RATES from MARCH.

FOR SALE, Fresh HAMS in canvas just received. Price 2 annas per lb. BACON, 7 annas per lb., CASH.—CRAWFORD and Co.

FOR SALE, Miniature circular-fronted BROUGHAM, in good order. Apply to Messrs. SCOTT and Co., V. S., Girgaum.

PANCHGANI HIGH SCHOOL RE-OPENS on January 12. Boarders Rs. 25 per mensem. For particulars apply to HEAD MASTER.

CHRISTMAS CAKES of ALL SIZES and DECORATIONS. W. J. ESSAI.

CHEESES.
STILTONS, GLOSTER and CHEDDAR. W. J. ESSAI.

FRESH HAMS in CANVAS and BACON on CUT. W. J. ESSAI.

GRAND DISPLAY of BON-BONS, CAKES, &c., &c. W. J. ESSAI.

FOR SALE, an Arab CHARGER, 6 years, 15 hands, up to 15 stone, perfectly quiet. Apply to MAJOR SPRING, R. A., Marine Lines.

MESSRS. ASQUITH and LORD'S establishment WILL CLOSE on FRIDAY EVENING and REOPEN on TUESDAY MORNING, 28th inst.

WANTED a EUROPEAN NURSE to take charge of three children. Apply by letter to "J. G. R.," BENN, ASHLEY and Co., Bombay.

THE Little Wanzer sewing-machine is the best and cheapest sewing machine known, and can only be had from John Robertson & Co. Particulars on application.

M'LEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1880. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-8. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

APOLLO BUNDER TIFFIN.—Australian corned, Round Beef, Ox Tongues, and Boiled Fowls.—W. B. GREEN, Apollo Bunder, Tiffin, Dining and Refreshment Rooms.

EUROPEAN WANTED, young, active, and accustomed to work among the SHIPPING. Salary about Rs. 80, according to merit. State particulars "A.B.C.," *Gazette* Office.

APOLLO GARDENS.—Old English Fair. Those desirous of securing places for the sale of goods, may apply so Mr. NORVILLE at the Office, Gaiety Theatre, between 12 and 2.

WANTED an ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER, well acquainted with the principles and practice of Book-keeping. European preferred. Address "W.," Care of *Bombay Gazette*.

STRANGERS' MESS TENT, Wellington Lines, Esplanade. Every Accommodation and Refreshments of all kinds supplied on the shortest notice to gentlemen passing through the Presidency.

MR. J. C. PINTO, Proprietor of the ALEXANDRA HOTEL, Matheran, has received a letter from Bombay, dated 14th instant, from a gentleman WITHOUT SIGNATURE, asking accommodation.

PLEASANT APARTMENTS in the house of a LADY. Excellent neighbourhood, 12 minutes to the City from Canonbury Station. Trains every 10 minutes till midnight. 18, Petherton Road, Highb

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

YESTERDAY'S commercial advices from home are generally quiet, with few changes of moment, and here business, to-day has been principal and mation, with every indication of continuing to very small compass with the setting in of the holidays.

Consols in London are 1 lower at 99⅞. French Rentes unchanged at 119¼. Four per cent. Rupee Paper unaltered at 82. Four-and-a-half 1 lower at 89½.

Metals are all as previously quoted, and in General Produce alterations are few. Coffee and Cocoanut oil are the same. A partial decline of 6d. per quarter in Rapeseed is the only movement reported in Seeds. Grand Wheat comes quiet, and in some cases 6d. per quarter lower.

In the Manchester Piecegoods market Reuter says business is checked by the approaching holidays; and Cotton in Liverpool yesterday closed at unchanged prices, the day's sales being [illegible] of which 1,000 were Surats. In New [illegible] while ready Mid-Uplands were un- [illegible] 5-16 cents, futures were 3 points [illegible] cents per lb. The receipts at the [illegible] the following comparisons:—

	1880.	1879.	1878
[illegible]	43,000	48,000	50,000
[illegible]	48,000	78,000	32,000
Sept.	30,91,000	33,83,000	24,87,000

Bar silver in London continues [illegible] with quiet advices from Calcutta [illegible] only limited amount of private [illegible], the market has again been [illegible] closer decline of 1-32d. per rupee.

[illegible] for ready bills are:—

[illegible]	1s. 7 11-16d.	per Rs.
[illegible]	1s. 7 11-32d.	"
[illegible] sight	1s. 7 13-16d.	"
[illegible]	1s. 7 31-32d.	"
[illegible]	1s. 8d.	"
[illegible]	2s. 11d.	"

[illegible] quotations continue quite nominal:

[illegible] PARTIES are less active again, [illegible] are pretty firm, rates are the [illegible] Rs. 99½ to Rs. 100.—Fours- [illegible] Rs. 100.

[illegible] with very little actual business [illegible] says are ½ per cent lower at [illegible] granies no change has occurred [illegible] exception of Fort. Co. which [illegible] generally quiet and rather [illegible] Spring Mill shares are 10 [illegible] 10 lower, the dullness in the [illegible] being regarded as an unfavour- [illegible]

[illegible] been, if anything, a shade [illegible] opposition has been shown to [illegible] 232 per candy has been paid, [illegible] Omras and Hingunghaut, [illegible] business, it is said, having [illegible] growth at Rs. 222 for good [illegible] These rates are consider- [illegible] quotations, but they are [illegible] limit of business at home. [illegible] at Rs. 6-8 per cwt. for [illegible] New Crop May delivery. [illegible] most at the moment and [illegible] per cwt. finds no buyers. [illegible] not heard of any new [illegible] of White on the spot is [illegible] April-May delivery at 28 [illegible] large engagements are [illegible]

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 18.

Smith, Captain, from furlough, from England.
Samaret, 2nd Lieut., Rifle Brigade, on leave, from Poona.

DECEMBER 19.

Colborne, Lieut., 33rd Regt., on duty, from Kandahar.

DECEMBER 20.

Fullerton, Lieut., R. E., on leave, from Madras.

DECEMBER 21.

Findlay, Surg., on duty, from Kandahar.
Bosherville, 2nd Lieut., 25th Light Infantry, on medical certificate, from Rawal Pindee.
Thomas, Captain, D. A. A. G., on duty, from Aden.
Gordon, Major, R. E., from furlough, from England.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 21.

Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, to British Burmah.
[illegible]ain, 1st Madras N. I., to rejain, to Madras.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India.)

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

The services of Surg. Lieut. J. Blood, 37th N. I., are replaced at the disposal of the Mily. Dept.

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Maj. F. G. Oldham, R. E., is, on being relieved by Maj. Conway-Gordon, appointed to officiate as Examr. of Accounts, Northern Bengal State Railway, during the absence of Mr. Quinlan on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Mr. J. B. Braddon, Dep. Examr. of Accounts, Bhavnagar-Gondal State Railway, is transferred to the Rajputana State Railway.

Mr. D. W. McPherson, Dep. Examr. of Accounts, Rajputana State Railway, is posted to the charge of the Bhavanagar-Gondal State Railway.

Mr. A. J. L. Taupel, Dep. Director-Genl. of Telegraphs, is appointed to officiate as Director-Genl. during the absence on privilege leave of Col. R. Murry, or until further orders.

Mr. P. Duncan, Assist. Engr., 1st Grade, is promoted to Exec. Engr. 4th Grade (temporary rank), from 24th Nov., 1880.

Lieut.-Col. C. S. Thomason, R. E. Superr Engr. 2nd Class, temporarily rank, is confirmed in that Class, from 19th Sept. 1880, and also as Secy. to the Agent, Govr.-Genl. Central India, in the P. W. D.

Mr. E. Behrmann, Asst. Engr. 1st Grade, Railway Branch, is transferred from the Establt. under the Govt. of Bombay to that under the Director-Genl. of Railways.

Capt. A. S. W. Cannon, Ex. Engr., 3rd Grade, Railway Branch, is, on return from furlough, placed at the disposal of the Chief Commr. British Burmah.

The services of Hony. Capt. and Depy. Commy. J. Mole, Asst. Engr. 1st Grade, Mily. Works Branch, are replaced at the disposal of the Mily. Dept. in view to his being placed on the Pension Establ.

Mr. M. Birkbeck, Ex. Engr. 3rd Grade, temporarily employed in the Mily. Works Branch, is transferred from the Railway Branch British to Burmah.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(North-Western Provinces Gazette, Dec. 4.)

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. E. Stack, Asst. Magte. and Collr., Bareilly, for twenty months, with effect from the 1st Feb. 1881, together with the necessary subsidiary leave.

Mr. P. J. White, Dep. Consr., Jhansi, furlough to Europe for twenty-two months, with effect from the 25th Dec., 188, together with the necessary subsidiary leave.

Major T. J. Quin, Asstt. Consr., 2nd class, to officiate as Depy Consr., 3rd class, Jhalaun, during the absence of Mr. P. J. Whit, on furlough, or until further orders.

Mr. J. S. Tomson, Offg. Joint Magte. Allahabad, to officiate as Cant Magte., Allahabad, in addition to his own duties, as a temporal measure.

Surg.-Major J. B. Hamilton, in medical charge, Naini Tal Depôt, to the civil medical charge of that station, in addition to his military duties, during the temporary absence of Surg.-Major J. Cleghorn, or until further orders.

Major F. W. Chatterton, Cantonment Magte., 2nd class, to be Cantonment Magte., 1st class, vice Major T. J. Quin.

With effect from the 10th Sept., 1880, vice Mr. G. H. C. Noad, deceased: Mr. J. J. Laing, Dist. Supdt. of Police, (new) 5th grade, to be Dist. Supdt. of Police, (new) 4th grade: Mr. C. R. Hutton, Asst. Dist. Supdt. of Police, (old) 1st grade, to be Dist. Supdt. of Police, (new) 5th grade: Mr. A. B. Davis, Asst. Dist. Supdt. of Police, (old 2nd grade, to be Asst. Dist. Supdt. of Police, (new) 1st grade: and Mr. G. D. Billings, Offg. Asst. Dist. Supdt. of Police, to be confirmed as Asst. Dist. Supdt. of Police, (new) 2nd grade.

With effect from the 21st Oct., 1880, vice Col. O. L. Smith promoted: Major E. M. Woodcock, Dist. Supdt. of Police, 2nd grade, to be Dist. Supdt. of Police, 1st grade: Major F. N. M. Maynard, Dist. Supdt. of Police, 3rd grade, to be Dist. Supdt. of Police, 2nd grade: Major C. H. Cazon, Dist. Supdt. of Police, 3rd grade (substantive pro tempore), to be confirmed in that grade: and Mr. R. Boone, Dist. Supdt. of Police, 4th grade (substantive pro tempore), to be confirmed in that grade.

With effect from the 20th Oct. 1880, vice Mr. S. A. Campbell (deceased): Mr. G. [illegible] Smythe, Dist. Supdt. of Police, [illegible] grade, to be Dist. Supdt. of Police, (new) [illegible] grade: Mr. [illegible] Dist. Supdt. of Police, [illegible] grade, to be Dist. Supdt. of Police, (new) [illegible] grade: and Mr. [illegible] Asst. Dist. Supdt. of Police, [illegible] grade, to be Asst. Dist. Supdt. of Police, (new) [illegible] grade.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
21	Sumatra (s)	Briscoe	Venice. Nov. 25.
	Arrow (s)	Baker	Madvee. Dec. 19.
	Ellora (s)	Seaward	Kurrachee. Dec. 18.
	Leverrier (s)	Thompson	Northshield. Nov. 15

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commander.	Destinations.
21	Pachamba(s)	Britten	P. G. via Kurrachee
	Pearl (s)	Raffin	Coast and Cutch.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship Colombo, Sharp, to Bassein.
Barque Duncraig, Storm, to Mauritius.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Ellora, to Rangoon.
Steamer Arrow, to Coast and Jamnuggur.
Steamer Hampshire, to Marseilles.
Steamer Bellini, for Dunkirk.
Schooner Gulanar, to Mozambique.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.
16 Mercedes (s) ..... Leace ..... Colombo, Dec. 4.
" City of Oxford ..... Thomas ..... Liverpool, Nov. 6.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 16.—Steamers Sir John Lawrence, Reliance, Navarino and Culna. Ships Plantagenet, Candahar and Cæsarea. A barque (showed K. P. C. T.)

MADRAS.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.
16 Malda (s) ..... Bombay and S. Ports.
18 Ephesia (s) ..... Calcutta and N. Ports.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 12 City of Mecca, ss, Burham, from Glasgow.
Dec. 4 Ischia, It G Boat, Volpe, from Assab Bay.
5 Jafferia, E. G. Boat, Alli Beg, from Berbara.
7 John Pender, ss, Perkin, from Suez.
7 Ravenna, ss, Dare, from London.
7 Ettore Fieramosca, Frigerio, from Assab Bay.
7 City of Agra, ss, Gorson, from Liverpool.
7 Rosina, ss, Rollo, from [illegible]
9 Victoria, ss, Mendezona, [illegible]
9 Eldorado, ss, Kerr, from London.
10 Olaf, ss, Rajobenhavan, from Shanghai.
10 Deccan, ss, Andrews, from Calcutta.
10 Mongolia, ss, Edmond, from Bombay.
10 Ebro, ss, Drijon, from Marseilles.
10 Cotopaxi, ss, Studdart, from Melbourn.
10 Peiho, ss, from Marseilles.
10 Singapore, ss, Murilo, from Genova.
11 Hispania, ss, Laird, from Bombay.
11 Stranton, ss, Mackenzie, from Bombay.
11 Servia, ss, Arand, from Russorah.
11 Strathmore, ss, Rowell, from Newcastle.
12 Tenedos, ss, Harris, from Bombay.
12 Athens, ss, Dwyer, Cardiff.
12 Merkara, ss, Ballantine, from Calcutta.
13 Adria, ss, Adamson, from Bombay.
13 Godavery, ss, Miller, from Mauritius.
13 Hannelie, F G Boat, from Toulon.
13 Torrington, ss, Chitham, from Batavia.
13 Ava, ss, Britel, from Shanghai.
14 Philomel, H M ss, Berners, from Muccala.
14 Gunga, ss, Nacoda, from Jeddah.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 7 Ravenna, ss, Lee, to Bombay.
7 City of Agra, ss, Gordon, to Calcutta.
8 Ischia, It G Boat, Volpe, to Italy.
8 Rosna, ss, Rollo, to Genoa.
8 Victoria, ss, Mendezona, to Manilla.
8 Sumatra ss, Boseli, Geneva.
9 City of Mecca, ss, Burham, to Calcutta.
9 Eldorado, ss, Kerr, to Calcutta.
10 Olaf, ss, Rajobenhavan, to New York.
10 Deccan, ss, Andrews, to London.
10 Ebre, ss, Drijon, to Mauritius.
11 Jafferia, E G Boat, Alli Beg, to Zeilla.
11 Ettore Fieramesca, Frigerio, to Assab Bay.
11 Mongolia, ss. Edmond, to Southampton.
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14 Ava, ss, Britel, to Marseilles.
14 Gunga, ss, Nacoda, to Bombay.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

John Pender, ss, Perkin, from Suez.
Stranton, ss, Mackenzie, from Bombay.
Strathmore, ss, Rowell, from Newcastle.
[illegible] ss, Dwyer, from [illegible]
[illegible] ss, Minier, fr[illegible]

[illegible] package fruit, 1 box watches, 12 boxes [illegible] 7 cases curiosities. From Yokohama.—5 packages silk-waste, 7 packages goods, and 13 boxes silver coins. From Hongkong.—1 box gold and silver ware, 5 boxes spicie, 2 boxes gold leaves, 1 box gold watches and chains, 15 packages papers, 28 packages glass beads, 1 case silk umbrellas, 5 boxes white copper, 31 boxes fans, 2 boxes false pearls, 7 cases chinaware, 1 box jelly, 50 packages china roots, 81 cases umbrellas, 1 box cigars, 13 boxes brass leaves, 26 packages preserves and china roots, 11 cases brass buttons and beads, 2 boxes oil-paintings, 351 chests cassia, 168 chests glass bangles, 306 packages silk, 34 packages tea, 2,201 bags sugar, 1,283 packages sugar-candy, and some packages merchandise. From Pemang.—1 box curiosities. From Singapore.—1 box medicine, 37 boxes mace, 82 cases benzoin, 59 packages nutmegs, 1 package gamboge, 241 bags sago, 285 packages tea, 10 packages china roots, 50 bags betelnuts 43 pieces ivory, 2 packages fruit, and 10 railway sleepers.

Burmah.—Capt. Quin, Capt[illegible]ain, 1st Madras N. I., to rejain, to Madras.

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(Gazette of India.)

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(North-Western Provinces Gazette, Dec. 4.)

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. E. Stack, Asst. Magte. and Collr., Bareilly, for twenty months, with effect from the 1st Feb. 1881, together with the necessary subsidiary leave.

Mr. P. J. White, Dep. Consr., Jhansi, furlough to Europe for twenty-two months, with effect from the 25th Dec., 188, together with the necessary subsidiary leave.

Major T. J. Quin, Asstt. Consr., 2nd class, to officiate as Depy Consr., 3rd class, Jhalaun, during the absence of Mr. P. J. Whit, on furlough, or until further orders.

Mr. J. S. Tomson, Offg. Joint Magte. Allahabad, to officiate as Cant Magte., Allahabad, in addition to his own duties, as a temporal measure.

Surg.-Major J. B. Hamilton, in medical charge, Naini Tal Depôt, to the civil medical charge of that station, in addition to his military duties, during the temporary absence of Surg.-Major J. Cleghorn, or until further orders.

Major F. W. Chatterton, Cantonment Magte., 2nd class, to be Cantonment Magte., 1st class, vice Major T. J. Quin.

With effect from the 10th Sept., 1880, vice Mr. G. H. C. Noad, deceased: Mr. J. J. Laing, Dist. Supdt. of Police, (new) 5th grade, to be Dist. Supdt. of Police, (new) 4th grade: Mr. C. R. Hutton, Asst. Dist. Supdt. of Police, (old) 1st grade, to be Dist. Supdt. of Police, (new) 5th grade: Mr. A. B. Davis, Asst. Dist. Supdt. of Police, (old 2nd grade, to be Asst. Dist. Supdt. of Police, (new) 1st grade: and Mr. G. D. Billings, Offg. Asst. Dist. Supdt. of Police, to be confirmed as Asst. Dist. Supdt. of Police, (new) 2nd grade.

With effect from the 21st Oct., 1880, vice Col. O. L. Smith promoted: Major E. M. Woodcock, Dist. Supdt. of Police, 2nd grade, to be Dist. Supdt. of Police, 1st grade: Major F. N. M. Maynard, Dist. Supdt. of Police, 3rd grade, to be Dist. Supdt. of Police, 2nd grade: Major C. H. Cazon, Dist. Supdt. of Police, 3rd grade (substantive pro tempore), to be confirmed in that grade: and Mr. R. Boone, Dist. Supdt. of Police, 4th grade (substantive pro tempore), to be confirmed in that grade.

With effect from the 20th Oct. 1880, vice Mr. S. A. Campbell (deceased): Mr. G. [illegible] Smythe, Dist. Supdt. of Police, [illegible] grade, to be Dist. Supdt. of Police, (new) [illegible] grade: Mr. [illegible] Dist. Supdt. of Police, [illegible] grade, to be Dist. Supdt. of Police, (new) [illegible] grade: and Mr. [illegible] Asst. Dist. Supdt. of Police, [illegible] grade, to be Asst. Dist. Supdt. of Police, (new) [illegible] grade.

tive appointment as Asst. Magte. and Collr., but to continue to officiate as Asst. Comr., 2nd class (Jhansi Commission).

Mr. V. A. Smith, Asst. Magistrate and Collector, from Allahabad to Bareilly.

Inspr. W. Hannah held charge of the current duties of the office of Dist. Supdt. of Police, Hardoi, from the 2nd to the 5th Oct., 1880, both days inclusive.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgn.-Major A. Garden, Offg. Civil Surgn., 2nd class, from Cawnpore to Etawah.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. S. Elloy, Offg. Depy. Collr., from Fatehpur to Allahabad.

Mr. E. A. Cline, Depy. Collr., from Allahabad to Bareilly, for special duty.

In continuation of this department Notification No. 2020, dated the 7th Dec., 1880, the Hon. the Lieut. Govr. is pleased to declare that the 17th Feb., 1881, shall be included in the list of sanctioned holidays for 1881 in the Genl. and Revenue Depts.

Mr. J. P. Hewett, Assst. Collr., 1st class, of the Agra district, with the powers described in section 100, Act XVIII. of 1873.

JUDICIAL (CIVIL) DEPARTMENT.

Mazhur Husain, Munsif, from Muhammadabad Gohna, in the district of the Judge of Azamgarh, to Bilari, in the district of the Judge of Moradabad.

Babu Jai Lal officiated as Munsif of Etawah from the 4th to the 22nd Aug., 1880, both days inclusive.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

BY LIEUT.-COLONEL COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, 21st December, 1880.

1. Vol. T. Sweeting has permission to be absent from Bombay from the 23rd inst. to the 3rd proximo.

By Order, F. STOKES, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R. Corps.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co. are happy to announce that, in consequence of continually increasing sale of MR. MENIST'S the CELEBRATED SPECTACLES, EYEGLASSES, &c., for which they are the appointed Agents, they are enabled to make a REDUCTION of TWENTY PER CENT. on the former prices, thus placing these VALUABLE AIDS to DEFECTIVE VISION within reach of EVERYONE.

HARRIS AND LAWRENCE,
OCULISTS' OPTICIANS,
20, RAMPART ROW,
(NEXT THE ORIENTAL BANK)
BOMBAY.
Opticians to the Bombay Ophthalmic Hospital.

REGISTERED PROPRIETORS of the LUCULENT and METRICAL SPECTACLES, which are used in all Ophthalmic Hospitals, and prescribed by all Surgeon Oculists. For the convenience of those who are unable to visit us, we have published a copy-righted system of TEST TYPES for self-fitting, which we will forward FREE on application.

BOMBAY MILITARY RELIEF FUND.

GENTLEMEN are earnestly requested to PAY the amount of their SUBSCRIPTIONS into the BANK OF BOMBAY at their earliest convenience.

T. S. WEIR,
DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
Honorary Secretaries.

THE
ST. JAMES'S BUDGET,
BEING
A WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."
FORTY PAGES, PRICE SIXPENCE.

WHEN, immediately after Mr. Gladstone's return to office, an arrangement was made by which the PALL MALL GAZETTE was to give up all its old opinions and take to new ones, there was no choice for its Editor, or for the Writers who had created and maintained its reputation, but to abandon the paper. This they did accordingly; but only to come together again, within the space of four weeks, under the flag of the ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE. The new paper thus named leapt at once into a great success; and now, in response to many inquiries from India, from America, and from British Colonists in various parts of the world, a Weekly Edition is printed under the title of

THE ST. JAMES'S BUDGET.

This journal is despatched from England on Friday afternoons. The Subscription per quarter, including postage, is for China and India, 8s. 2d.; for all other parts of the world, 7s. 7d. Orders may be sent through any Agent, or direct to the Office,

ORSET STREET, FLEET STREET, LONDON.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

MACEVEN—December 21st, at the Victoria Gardens, the wife of R. MacEven, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CALLANDER—December 15th, at Bareilly, N.-W. P., the wife of Colonel Alexander Callander, of a daughter.
DONALD—December 11th, at Agra, the wife of H. A. Donald, of a daughter.
ROBERTS—December 13th, at Fatehpur, the wife of D. T. Roberts, C. S., of a son.
SMYTHE—December 17th, at Allahabad, the wife of H. J. Smythe, Government Telegraphs, of a son.
VERNON—December 15th, at Rurki, the wife of H. C. E. Vernon, of a daughter.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Cassianus."—Inadmissible.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1880.

THE news that the Boers have actually revolted will not take people much by surprise. From the very first they have consistently protested against the annexation of the Transvaal, and it was very well understood that they remained quiescent during the Zulu war simply because the victory of Cetewayo would have been fatal to the Boers as a body. But now that the Imperial forces are withdrawn and the resources of the Cape are strained to the utmost in the endeavour to cope with the Basutos, they conceive that the time has come to re-establish the independence of which they were deprived by Sir Bartle Frere. In military strength the Boers cannot compare with either the Zulus before Ulundi, or the Basutos who are now in arms against the Cape; still it is a question whether they can be brought into subjection by any force which the authorities of the Cape can send against them. The majority of the white population in Cape Colony is of Dutch descent, and its sympathy in this matter will, no doubt, be strongly on their side. The probability of the home Government despatching another army to Natal to put down the Boers and bring them into subjection to the Cape Government which has behaved so cavalierly in rejecting and disregarding the advice sent them from the Colonial Office with regard to their frontier politics, is not very great. If the Boers abstain from outrages and do not actually attack the Cape settlements, it is just possible that their proclamation of independence may be tacitly allowed to take effect. Lord Blachford, better known, perhaps, as Sir Frederick Rogers, Under-Secretary for the Colonies, in the course of an article in the *Nineteenth Century*, written more than a year ago, expressly advocated the policy of allowing the Boers to go their own way until they found the practical inconvenience of an independence which they chiefly prized because it left them at liberty to act as they pleased with regard to the natives around them. He considered that the scheme of confederation could not be realized in the lifetime of the present generation of Dutchmen: "The citizens of these Republics have gone out from among us into a hostile wilderness, because they could not endure a humanitarianism which not only runs counter to their habits and interests, but blasphemes that combination of gain with godliness which is part of their religion. While humanitarianism forms a leading principle of our Government they will not submit to it. Why should we bribe or force them to do so? It is, no doubt, right and wise to remain, if possible, on good terms with them. It is wise and generous to save them, if possible, in their day of calamity, as, with our own opposite policy, we have been able to save them—by a wave of the hand—twice from the Basutos and once from the Zulus. But it is neither wise nor necessary to embroil ourselves in their quarrels [illegible] they call for help until they have had to feel the evil effects of their methods. [illegible] measure of their weakness, and [illegible] in whispers and innuendos and [illegible] corners, but outspokenly in [illegible] or through their constituencies [illegible] except with gratitude [illegible] own terms. [illegible] can be—thus [illegible] himself believe the [illegible] any political union with them except at the sacrifice of that character for justice to which, I persist in saying, we owe so much of our power and security in South Africa. Nor, so long as we observe the rules of justice to them, shall we do any good by disguising our substantial differences, or refraining from indignant remonstrance against proceedings which are not only repugnant to humanity, but violate their engagements with us and endanger our security." There is, no doubt, a strong disposition in England just now to acquiesce in this view, and we think it much more likely that the Boers will be allowed to go their own way than that a fresh army will be sent to South Africa to bring them into subjection. They may regret the course they are taking when they find themselves once again face to face with strong native tribes who have not been placed absolutely at their mercy by the disarming policy of the Cape Government. Lord Blachford, in the article to which we have referred, said that it was intended to disarm the natives so as to place them at the absolute mercy of the colonists, who were actuated by "an insolent carelessness of coloured life," and the policy was unjust and inhuman. This may be a matter of opinion, but as a matter of fact the policy in question, whether inhuman or otherwise, is not likely to be successful. The arms which are possessed by the South African tribes are for the most part imported through foreign territory, and no vigilance at the Cape can prevent importation on the Portuguese side. The Boers are very certain to draw down upon themselves the hostility of the great tribes around them if they use their independence to gratify the instincts which make it dear to them; and when they are at their last extremity they may be willing to enter into the scheme of confederation which they now contumeliously reject.

THE fact that the General Post Office has been successful in withstanding the claim of the telephone companies to establish their exchange system in England must be regarded, we suppose, as giving the *coup de grace* to the project of supplying India with telephone exchanges worked by private enterprise. The Postmaster-General, we are now informed, is prepared to establish telephones in the United Kingdom. Mr. Fawcett does not see any inconvenience in the Government multiplying the number of its commercial undertakings; and if so ardent a political economist and free-trader is prepared to carry out a business of this kind, it cannot be supposed that Anglo-Indian officials will have any misgivings whatever in taking a similar course here. Nevertheless, it may well be doubted whether the Government will find itself in a position to conduct satisfactorily a business so peculiar as that of placing the countless commercial units and general community in communication with each other by this novel contrivance. The success of such an undertaking must, in the first instance at least, largely depend upon judicious touting. The reluctant must be actively canvassed into giving the exchange a trial. Special arrangements, and perhaps special inducements, will be often desirable, and from the very nature of things Government must abide by hard-and-fast rules which prohibit special arrangements of any kind. Red-tape may render abortive the attempt to make the system general. It would be best, it seems to us, to give the right to private companies to establish telephones in the different cities, under conditions which would secure both the Government and the public from any misapplication of the new invention. The ordinary telegraph and the Post Office are by no means analogous in their conditions to the telephone system. The telephone, if generally adopted, would, under Government management, bring a Government official into every counting-house, whereas the telegraph office and the post office are only visited by those who need to go there; in other words, the Government will be brought by the attempt to work the telephone system into perpetual, and possibly irritating contact with the business community in all the great cities; and it will find it very difficult so to manage matters as to give entire satisfaction to its customers, who will not be disposed to relish official bounce on the part of its agents. If it were only to avoid friction, the Government, it seems to us, would do well to leave the working of the telephonic exchange system to private companies.

So much has been said of late concerning the proposed changes in the pension rules for the officers of the Indian army that we think it will interest our readers if we compare the old rates with the new, and endeavour to see what advantages, if any, will be conferred by the innovation. We may briefly refer to a point which is of some interest, as illustrating the relations in which officers stand towards the Government they serve. There can be no doubt that every measure that has of late years been introduced by Government to regulate or improve the pay, position, or prospects of Indian officers has been received with a considerable amount of suspicion by those immediately concerned. Everyone knows what wonders the famous Staff Corps was to work with the Indian army. All the talent that had lain dormant under the careless rule of old John Company was to start into life and being under the quickening influence of Sir Charles Wood, and was to find a congenial home in the new *corps d'élite*. It was confidently expected that all old and useless officers would depart in haste from the new order of things, in which they would be as drones in a busy hive of military energy and activity. A new star in the shape of the Staff Corps officer was about to rise in the East, and Jack Sepoy was to find in this new light the guide, philosopher, and friend for lack of whom he had so often gone astray in the old days of darkness and John Company. We need not repeat an oft-told tale, and point out how thoroughly all these anticipations have been realized, and how smoothly and harmoniously the new system has worked. The fact that Government, having in the first instance almost forced officers to enter the Staff Corps, has since been continuously but vainly endeavouring to bribe them with large offers of ready money to leave it, speaks for itself, and needs no comment from us. The heart-burning and bitterness caused by the reckless system of sending officers into regiments they knew nothing of, simply because they were senior, and the injury done thereby to the whole service, are matters of such notoriety that we need not dwell on them; and we pass on. It will be a very long time before the outburst of surprise and indignation with which the officers of the Indian army received the news that Government declined any longer to be bound by its contract to give them their furlough pay at the rate of two shillings the rupee will be forgotten. The whole story is too recent to need recapitulation here, and the history of the efforts made by the officers to obtain a restitution of their rights and the miserable compromise in which the whole matter ended is still fresh in the memory of military men. An officer in England receiving his furlough pay at 1s. 7½d. the rupee—the Government rate of exchange last year—realizes with some force the difference made in his income by the new order of things. And so, not unnaturally, the new pension rules are scanned very closely and with some di[illegible] Let us first see what the old rates o[illegible]re, and we shall then be in a positi[illegible]w far the new are an improv[illegible] regulations in regar[illegible]cer after twenty ye[illegible]-12. This is a [illegible] years, in har[illegible]een in despe[illegible]himself of it. [illegible] the pension [illegible] any pri[illegible]ddition to [illegible] a man's [illegible] excessive. [illegible]officer was [illegible]hirty-two

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TELEGRAMS.

STATE OF AFFAIRS IN AFGHANISTAN.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, DEC., 21.

All is quiet at present in Afghanistan, but he is a bold individual who will say how long it will continue so. Abdul Rahman has not yet succeeded in collecting the revenue, and until he has done so it is impossible to estimate the strength of his position. In short, the presence of the British at Kandahar alone shields Afghanistan from anarchy and internecine wars.

THE EXPEDITION INTO THE MARRI COUNTRY.

My previous telegrams to the effect that General Macgregor's expedition into the Marri country was a disgraceful fiasco I find are now borne out. A column of all arms is preparing to march to do the work which that general left undone. It is not improbable that Kahan, the Marri chief town, and the scene of much hard fighting in the last war, will be occupied by our troops. Work on the railway has almost completely ceased, and resistance is anticipated. If General Macgregor hailed from Bombay, instead of Bengal, he would probably have been called to serious account for the perfunctory manner in which he carried out the Commander-in-Chief's orders. He ought to be so now.

STATE OF AFFAIRS AT KANDAHAR.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 21.

The following is a summary of news from Kandahar up to December 20th :—All is quiet in Kandahar and the neighbourhood. Arrangements for administering out-districts are completed. Travellers from Herat report that the Eimak confederation has been broken up, and that Khan Agha is a prisoner in Ayoub's hands. This latter requires confirmation. Abdulla Khan, chief of the Taimani clan, has arrived in Kandahar. The weather has been bright and cold since the rain. The price of wheat has fallen from 4 3-5 to 6 1-5 seers per rupee, partly in consequence of the rain, and partly on account of the fall of prices in Quetta, to which prices have almost ceased. The winter sowing is proceeding very satisfactorily. The acreage sown already exceeds that of the past two years. Trade continues flourishing, caravans continuing to arrive from Kabul, Herat, and India.

THE ILLNESS OF THE VICEROY.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 21.

The following telegram from Allahabad was received in Calcutta at 2 p. m. to-day (Tuesday) :—The Viceroy slept well last night. The febrile symptoms referred to in yesterday's bulletin have disappeared, and His Excellency is strong this morning.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]
(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE INSURRECTION AMONG THE BOERS.

LONDON, DEC. 21.

An official despatch has been received from Sir George Colley, dated Capetown, the 19th of December, stating that 5,000 Boers have taken possession of Heidelberg without violence, and established a Republican Government there. M. Kruger has been elected president of the Republic. Communication with Pretoria is cut off, but the despatch adds that all available troops are being hurried forward, and that Sir George Colley himself was about to start for the scene of action.

FURTHER REINFORCEMENTS FOR IRELAND

LONDON, DEC. 21.

The 2nd Battalion of the Grenadier Guards and 300 London constables are about to proceed to Ireland.

THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AND THE TELEPHONE.

The General Post Office is prepared to establish telephones throughout the United Kingdom.

RUSSIA AND THE TEKKES.

Advices have been received here that on the 9th of December the Russian troops stormed Karys, and routed the Tekkes. The Merv Turkomans are advancing with artillery to aid the Tekkes.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, DEC. 20.

The Bombay mails of the 4th instant arrived at Brindisi to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, DEC. 20.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Chyebessa arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo this afternoon.

PORT SAID, DEC. 20.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Merkara, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this evening.

LONDON, DEC. 20.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed dull. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton market has been dull.	
Fair Dhollera	5¼d.
In the Manchester market business is restricted by approaching holidays.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	82
4½ do. do.	89½
3 per cent. Consols for account	98⅜
5 do. French Rentes, 1872	119½
Bar Silver	51¾d.
Departure—Virent.	

We publish a supplement this morning containing a variety of English news received by the mail yesterday, several local items, and the report of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, whose annual meeting takes place this afternoon.

The order of the Grand Cross of Aviz has been conferred upon His Excellency Caetano de Albuquerque, Governor General of Goa.

Mr. Cappel, Deputy Director-General of Telegraphs, officiates for Colonel Murray as Director-General during his chief's absence on three months leave.

Major L. Conway Gordon, R. E., on return from furlough, is appointed Examiner of Guaranteed Accounts in Calcutta, relieving Major Oldham, R. E., who will officiate as Examiner of Accounts of the Northern Bengal Railway during Mr. Quinlan's absence on leave.

There is news from Gilgit, to the affect that Major Biddulph, with a small force, had visited Sher Kila, lately besieged by the Yassinis, and had passed onwards up the valley of the Yassin river to the frontier forts lately captured by Pahlawan Bahadur. Major Biddulph's object is stated to be to collect information regarding the late outbreak, and to learn the effect of the occupation of Yassin by the Chitral chief.

Life gives the following as a political programme that may come to pass. "The introduction of an Irish Land Bill, which the Lords will promptly throw out. Retaliation on the part of the Ministry by the introduction of a Bill for the Equalization of the Franchise—also rejected. Then an appeal to the country, and, after that—Mr. Gladstone or Lord Beaconsfield? A General Election is by no means a very distant possibility."

An extraordinary amount of coolness characterized the proceedings of an American who committed suicide in Paris recently. He strolled down to the Morgue, rang the bell, and presented a letter. While the gardien was reading it, the Yankee shot himself through the heart, and in the letter were found his name and address, a declaration that he intended to put an end to his life, and a request that his friends might not be bothered with the details.

The latest advertising enterprise is thus mentioned by "Atlas" in the *World* :—I hear that Messrs. A. & F. Pears, the well-known soap-manufacturers, have offered the Government to print gratis the whole of the forms required in taking the forthcoming census returns, with permission to have the advertisement of "Pears' Soap" on the back. About eight million forms will be required.

A very pleasant Indian party is reported to have met during the week before the mail sailed at Sandringham. Such a group is not likely to be found again for some time under the same roof—Lord and Lady Lytton, Sir Bartle Frere, Sir Fred. Roberts, Canon Duckworth, who accompanied the Prince to India, and Sir Richard Temple. The Prince has never lost his interest in Indian affairs, which, indeed, seems to grow, rather than diminish, with lapse of time.

The annual meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel was held at the Town Hall last evening, the Right Rev. the Bishop presiding. The Acting Secretary, Rev. C. Gilder, read the report of the Diocesan Committee for the year, and it was proposed by Prof. R. G. Oxenham, seconded by Col. Wardropp, and carried unanimously, that it be adopted, printed, and circulated. The Hon'ble Col. Merriman, Dr. Codrington, Capt. Mulloy, and Mr. H. E. Jacomb were declared to have been elected to form the committee for 1881. The meeting, which was largely attended, was addressed by the Right Rev. the Bishop, Rev. A. G. Cane, and Rev. W. Black. A vote of thanks to the Right Rev. chairman was moved by Col. Merriman, and the meeting separated. We reseve a detailed report.

At the meeting of the Town Council held yesterday the Municipal Commissioner submitted an application from Captain W. T. Crockett, Paymaster, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, for pecuniary help to the corps, in the shape of an annual grant from the Corporation. The question was raised before, but it was declared to be illegal to make any such contribution from municipal funds. The Municipal Commissioner now suggested that, if the Council were of opinion that an annual contribution should be made towards the support of the corps, the Municipal Acts might be amended accordingly. After some discussion it was resolved *nem. con.* to inform the Commissioner that the Council were of opinion that no such contribution should be made.

The case against jail employés, which lasted for several days before Mr. Cooper, came to a close yesterday. His Worship, in passing sentence upon the prisoner Ardesir, remarked that a careful consideration of the evidence left not the slightest room to doubt his complicity in the offences with which he stood charged. He therefore sentenced the prisoner to one year's imprisonment with hard labour. The prisoner Jamsetjee having appeared to have acted only under the influence of Ardesir, a jail official, was sentenced to six months' hard labour in the House of Correction, which was to take effect after the expiration of the sentence he was already undergoing. The third prisoner, Ramjee Bhicajee, also appeared to His Worship to have acted as an instrument in the hands of others, and was therefore sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment. The bearing of Ardesir, who wept bitterly as sentence was pronounced upon him, was in striking contrast to the air of utter indifference presented especially by the prisoner Jamsetjee.

The officials who have so often, earnestly, and forcibly advocated the cause of arboriculture in the Punjab may, says the Lahore paper, well envy the progress which in the last year or two has been made in that direction in the North-West. Some three years ago the local Government made over the charge of tree-planting and conservancy to Mr. Buck, and under that able and energetic officer nearly fifteen hundred miles of road have been planted. Twenty-one thousand more have yet to be undertaken! But the huge task will be completed some day. One of the wisest things Sir George Couper has ever done has been to impress district officers with the importance of tree-planting. Native gentlemen are certain to take the matter up, and a boriculture will gradually become both popular and fashionable. Already, in fact, large numbers of cultivators have followed Mr. Buck's advice. Preference is wisely given to fruit-trees. The plants are supplied from upwards of a hundred nurseries, the chief of which are at Saharunpur, Cawnpore, and Lucknow. When it is remembered that Lahore itself, with its beautiful gardens in Anarkullee and Donald Town, and its miles of roads bordered by trees, was twenty years ago little better than a sand waste, it is not too much to say that, with systematic effort, the aspect of the Punjab might be wholly changed in the course of a single generation.

Government having announced their nomination of 16 members, and the full complement of the Corporation having been arrived at, there now remains the election, by the Corporation, of eight members to form the Town Council, as to which the *Indu Prakash* remarks :—"With regard to the future constitution of the Council, we feel some change in the *personnel* of the Council is desirable. There are some members in the Council who have clung to it like leeches, ever since the Town Council came into existence. We think they have had enough of the loaves and fishes of the office. We do not see why they should not be made to give place to others. There is no law, at present, requiring some of them to retire from the Town Council, by rotation, at the end of every second year. Such a provision would be very salutary for the purpose of introducing fresh blood into the body. It cannot be said that some of the oldest of the members of the Town Council have acquired such an indefeasible right to their seats that they should continue to occupy them year after year. If they are wise enough, they should of their own accord offer to retire; but if the allurements of fees are too strong for them to give up their posts freely, it is high time that the members of the Corporation should see whether their interests cannot be better promoted by an infusion of fresh blood. A change in this respect is highly desirable to make the Town Council a really efficient body."

In reference to the feeling in Calcutta on the subject of Sir John Strachey's absence from the Council, the *Pioneer* observes :—We have now ascertained that when at Allahabad Sir John had under consideration the idea of an immediate journey to Calcutta, but refrained under an impression, shared by colleagues whom he consulted, that such a measure was not necessary, and might be misconstrued into a desire on his part to seize political power at a moment when, in view of his approaching departure from the country, such an impulse might be regarded as unseemly. Probably this was an overstrained sentiment, and on the whole it might have been better if he had gone to Calcutta. However, in any case, it appears that the Council could be put in a position to act in any business of emergency, by a simple notification on Sir John Strachey's part that he is prevented from attending. Under clause 7 of the Councils Acts XXIV. and XXV. Vic., Cap. 67, which no later amending Acts seem to have disturbed, it is competent to the next senior member of Council to preside, if the President-in-Council is absent. As the next senior member of Council in this case is Mr. Whitley Stokes, it is to be presumed that he has by this time discovered the state of the law for himself, and would act accordingly if any necessity arose, which, however, appears happily improbable. No particular harm is likely to ensue from the inaction of Government just now. In connexion with the only question it has at present to deal with, the longer it remains inactive the better.

Regarding the agitation which is being kept up in a certain quarter for the abolition of the useful office of the Press Commissionership, the *Times* Calcutta correspondent telegraphed at the beginning of the present month :—"It is reported—and there seems no reason to doubt the correctness of the report—that a strong effort is now being made to induce the Viceroy to abolish the Press Commissionership. That office appears to have been represented to Lord Ripon as an excrescence of the Vernacular Press Act, and as one the abolition of which will be popular; but the real motive of the small official clique which urges this view is generally believed to be to restore to one particular journal the almost entire monopoly of official news which it formerly enjoyed. The whole Indian Press, European and native, with one or at most two exceptions, is raising its voice and protesting in no uncertain tone against the sweeping away of an office which in the three years of its existence has done much good service to the public, and whose sphere of usefulness is capable of much extension. Perhaps the best answer to the argument which describes the Press Commissionership as an excrescence of the Vernacular Press Act is to be found in the fact that the native papers—not one of which had a good word to say for that measure—are every whit as loud and vehement as their English contemporaries in objecting to the abolition of this office. A movement, which I understand has been joined by journals representing all shades of opinion and all classes of the community, is on foot to offer to the Viceroy in the name of the Press of India a united protest against the step believed to be in contemplation."

The designs for the Afghan medal, the *Army and Navy* says, have been submitted to Her Majesty for approval. The colour of the riband will be green and red.

The dinner given by the Senior United Service Club to Sir Frederick Roberts was in every respect a success. The Duke of Cambridge spoke well, so did also the Prince of Wales; but the speech of the evening was that of Frederick Roberts himself. The hit of the evening, and one which was received with enthusiasm, was when Sir Frederick spoke of the composition of his force. He said he was permitted to pick and choose, but seeing how excellent were all the corps at Kabul he felt that selection would be invidious. He therefore resolved to take with him the regiment which contained the largest number of old soldiers, for, as he knew, young soldiers, however well they might fight, are incapable of standing the fatigues of a long march.

The *Gaulois* created some sensation in Paris on the 1st instant by producing what purported to be a summary of M. Jules Simon's unpublished narrative of his dismissal by Marshal MacMahon. It represented the latter as declining an application by M. Gambetta for an "accidental" meeting in the Bois de Boulogne, but as remarking that he rather regretted not to meet him, for he liked certain features of his character,—"Gambetta veut la guerre avec l'Allemagne et moi aussi." The *France* denied the whole story, adding that what the Marshal really said, not in 1877, but at the time of the scare of 1875, was that if France was attacked by Germany, he meant to join the army, and that in 1871 he wrote M. Gambetta a warmly complimentary letter on his resistance to Germany. M. Simon the next day declared the article a fabrication from beginning to end.

Mr. A. Holland Hibbert is reported to have said in a speech at a political meeting addressed by Lord Cranbrook that the navy was "Conservative to the backbone." Without knowing who Mr. A. Holland Hibbert may be, the *Pall Mall Gazette*, in the interest of both political parties, protests against such remarks being made at a party gathering. "If the services are to be dragged into the bitter political strife now going on, it is difficult to see where it may all end. Hitherto, though questions in regard to the army and the navy have been hotly debated from the party point of view, no one has ever thought of stigmatizing either service as disloyal to the Government of the day. Lord Cranbrook should teach his rash supporter that this will never be done, be it certainly not Conservatism."

A well-known writer in one of the London Society papers remarks :—It would not surprise me very much if a gallant and distinguished officer, now in India on long leave, were to be heard of shortly making his way across Persia to join General Skobeleff, who has a high personal regard for, and a very high opinion of him, and would be very glad to welcome him if the Russian Government were willing. Perhaps, however, our own Government would not care about having this trip accomplished, inasmuch as good care was taken to recall both Burnaby and Butler. But a ride from Sibi through Khorassan to Meshed, Geok Tepe, and perhaps Merv, would beat Grodekoft's ride to Herat into fits, and I really hope, for the credit of English pluck, that it may come off. If it can be done, my friend is the man to do it.

It is stated that Lieutenant-Colonel Lumsden is resigning the command of the London Scottish Rifle Volunteers, to which he succeeded on the retirement of Lord Elcho in December, 1878. Lord Ruthven, late of the Rifle Brigade, is expected to succeed to the command of London's kilted regiment. With the Duke of Westminster as Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant of the Queen's Westminster, the Marquis of Donegall in command of the London Irish, Viscount Ranelagh Commandant of the "Beautiful for Evers," and Lord Truro Lieutenant-Colonel of the 3rd Middlesex Artillery, the metropolitan corps can scarcely complain of a want of aristocratic patronage and support. Among other metropolitan commanding officers art is represented by Sir Frederick Leighton, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Artists' Corps; the book trade by Lieutenant-Colonel Routledge, 23rd Middlesex; and the Stock Exchange by Lieutenant-Colonels Laurie and Lumsden, respectively at the heads of the 3rd City of London and 7th Middlesex.

A mining anecdote comes from Colorado which is worth repeating, especially as it points to the great caution which should be exercised by intending investors in receiving reports of new ventures in the Far West. A man living at Colorado Springs was desirous of making a sudden fortune, and employed an old miner to help him to discover precious metals in the mountains in the neighbourhood of Pike's Peak. When they had their prospect hole all ready they employed a mining expert to examine and report upon their property. He gave an elaborate description of the geology of the country surrounding the mine and of the rock in which it was found, to which no exception could be taken; but when he came to discuss the origin of the pay ore he remarked that some mineral veins were charged by sublimation and some by precipitation, but that the ore under discussion was the first which he had ever been called upon to examine that bore unmistakeable evidence of having been charged through the agency of—a wheelbarrow. It is to be feared that the practice of wheelbarrow "salting" has before now extracted a great deal of loose cash from investors in England, who are dazzled with accounts of Comstock bonanzas and the fabulous winnings of Mackay and other adventurers.

The remarks which have been made so far upon the curious case as to whether the telephone is not an infringement of the Government monopoly of the telegraphs scarcely go to the bottom of the question which is now being tried. We (*Pall Mall Gazette*) shall best see this if we assume for a moment that the Government contention is correct, and that all the telephones now in operation do constitute such an infringement. This decision, if arrived at, would amount to the strongest assertion of the paramount right of the State that has yet been promulgated. For the result would inevitably be that any improvement, no matter what, would find but one purchaser in this country. Thus the Government, being the only buyer, could name its own price, and the inventor would have to be content therewith. Of course it may be contended that if such is the law, it is really to the general interest, inasmuch as the community must benefit by all improvements at the lowest possible rate; and further, that no really valuable invention is ever long delayed by the fact that no large sum of money is likely to be obtained for it. But, however true this last argument may be in the higher branch of discovery, it certainly does not hold good in the lower branch of invention. The American patent law, for example, does unquestionably stimulate invention more than one. Besides, the main point is that, should the Government be successful in its contention, a totally new view of the rights of a State to the product of the brains of its citizens will be established.

The De Cissey trial terminated at Paris on November 27th. M. Laisant, who conducted his own case, after the example of Mr. Labouchere, addressed the court, undertaking to produce before the Parliamentary Committee the witnesses whom the refusal of the adjournment had prevented his calling. He twitted General de Cissey with the announced sale of his house, as a sign of pecuniary difficulties, and suggested that similar actions against the other papers which had attacked him would free him from embarrassment. M. Berton, junior counsel for General de Cissey, twice interrupted this speech, but the magistrate enjoined him to be silent—a man who defended himself being allowed greater latitude than an advocate. M. Robinet de Clery, in reply, read a letter from Vicomte de St. Vincent, M. Laisant's comrade during the siege of Paris, charging him with shamming illness to avoid danger. M. Laisant thereupon pledged himself to adduce the testimony of political opponents to his devotion to duty. M. Rocherfort offered to call a witness to testify to corrupt proceedings in an arsenal contract during General de Cissey's Ministry, but the consent of the plaintiff to such a course at this late stage of the case was requisite, and this was refused. This was the last of a series of mistakes made by General de Cissey's counsel, the others being the refusal to accede to a week's postponement, the passage denouncing the Commune, manifestly designed to elicit the plaudits it evoked, and the eleventh-hour charge of cowardice against M. Laisant, which, even if true, should either have been preferred earlier, or kept back altogether. M. Lasserre, Deputy Public Prosecutor, dwelt on the signal refutation of allegations which General de Cissey's accusers had made no attempt to substantiate. He hinted, however, that M. Robinet's glowing eulogium on his client must be qufilied by the two letters produced in the Jung case, condemned M. Laisant for shirking the proof he had promised, and remarked that the honour of the army was in no way at stake in this trial, but was safeguarded by the Minister of War. The court, after three hours' deliberation, condemned M. Laisant to 4,000f. fine, and his publisher to 200f. with 8,000f. joint damages to General de Cissey, M. Rochefort and his publisher being similarly dealt with. The judgment declared that the attacks were made in bad faith, but that extenuating circumstances existed. A Socialist paper proposes a subscription to cover the fines. General de Cissey, it was understood, would hand over the damages awarded him to a military fund.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S TOUR.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by Colonel Pottinger, Officiating Quarter-master General, Major Rivett-Carnac, Military Secretary, Captain Spencer, Officiating Assistant Adjutant General, and Captain Barrow, Aide-de-Camp, will embark on board the B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Madura, leaving the Apollo Bunder at 5 p.m. on Thursday, the 23rd December.

His Excellency proceeds on a tour of inspection to Dharwar, Belgaum, and Sattara *vid* Carwar and Honore, returning to Bombay *vid* Poona towards the end of January, 1881.

A guard of honour will parade at 4-45 p.m. on the 23rd December, and the usual salute will be fired.

Mrs. Warre accompanies His Excellency on tour.

ELECTIONS FOR THE NEW TOWN COUNCIL.

A meeting of members of the new Municipal Corporation will, we hear, be held on or about the 10th January next for the purpose of electing members of the new Town Council. Rule 19 of the Corporation Rules says :—"The election of members of the Town Council shall be by ballot, but no candidate shall be balloted for unless his nomination, duly seconded, be deposited with the Clerk of the Corporation at least three days before the day of the meeting at which such ballot is to take place." So that under this rule it is open to members of the Corporation to propose candidates and deposit their names with the Clerk of the Corporation up to about the 9th January, that is, three days before the day of the meeting. There is, therefore, no reason for haste; and we understand it is intended to "deposit" with the Clerk, in the course of the next week or so, several names of candidates, among whom may be mentioned Messrs. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Dosabhoy Framjee, Grattan Geary, Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Fazulbhoy Cassumbhoy Gangjee, &c. Some gentlemen have, however, seized time by the forelock, and the following names have already been deposited with the Clerk of the Corporation :—

1. Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, proposed by Sir Frank Souter and seconded by the Hon'ble Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik.
2. The Hon'ble Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, C. S. I., proposed by Sir Frank Souter and seconded by Mr. Hormusjee N. Saklatwalla.
3. Mr. Mahomed Ali Rogay, proposed by Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee and seconded by Mr. Perozshaw M. Mehta.
4. Sir. Frank Souter, Kt., C. S. I., proposed by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee and seconded by Mr. Jehangir Dosabhoy Framjee.
5. Dr. Thomas Blaney, proposed by the Hon'ble Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik and seconded by Sir Frank Souter.
6. Dr. John Pinkerton, proposed by Dr. Atmaram Pandoorang and seconded by Professor Peterson.
7. Mr. Raghunath Narayen Khote, proposed by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee and seconded by Mr. Shantaram Narayen.
8. Mr. Rahimtoola M. Sayani, proposed by Dr. Thomas Blaney and seconded by Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.
9. Dr. Henry Cook, proposed by Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy and seconded by Mr. Douglas.

OPENING OF THE BHOWNAGAR-GONDAL RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNAGAR, DEC. 19.

The proceedings yesterday, when His Excellency the Governor formally opened the new railway, were attended throughout with the most marked success. All arrangements had been made with much care, and everything ran smoothly, from the train over the rails during the day to H. E. the Governor's speech at the banquet in the evening. The departure of the special train from the Bhownagar city station was fixed for seven a.m., and by half-past six the Thakore Saheb was present on the platform with the chief officers of the State and a large party of guests, numbering some fifty Europeans, besides native gentlemen, from Bombay and other places outside Bhownagar. The site of the station was decked out gaily for the occasion. There were two triumphal arches, numerous venetian masts in red and white, and innumerable pieces of bright-coloured bunting. A mandwa had been erected on the platform, with seats for the ladies, of whom there were some half-dozen present. The Governor arrived about seven o'clock, and was received by the Thakore; and a few minutes later His Excellency put the finishing stroke to the line by knocking a silver spike into a hole already drilled in one of the teak sleepers, with a silver-headed hammer. A loud "hurrah" greeted the announcement that the nail had been driven fairly home and the work of constructing the line satisfactorily completed. Mr. Izat, the Engineer-in-Chief, then called for three cheers for the Thakore Saheb, which were given with hearty good-will. Three cheers for the Governor followed, and His Excellency said "After that I think we must have three cheers for the Queen-Empress," an invitation which, of course, met with a hearty response from all present. The programme of proceedings at the station had not yet been fully carried out, and some little delay occurred while a photographic camera was being got into position, and the Governor, the Thakore, the Hon. Mr. Ashburner, Colonel Barton, Mr. Izat, Mr. Gowarishankar, C.S.I., Mr. Samaldass, and a few other high officials of the State and gentlemen connected with the railway were posed in a sufficiently effective group. At length the group was formed—the Governor standing in the centre, helmet in one hand (in spite of the cold) and silver hammer in the other—and the engineer, a gentleman from Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd's studio in Bombay, having removed the cap from his instrument for a few seconds announced to the gentlemen under fire that they might throw off their constrained attitude and expression and be at ease again. Then the special train, which had been standing near at hand, was brought up to the platform, and very little more time was lost before the engine puffed and groaned its way out of the station, it being then about half-past seven o'clock. The train was affected by the prevailing mania for decoration; the engine was quite a gay and festive-looking machine, with wreaths and festoons of evergreens, and the carriages were adorned with flags and flowers. The Governor did not occupy the handsome saloon-carriage reserved for him, but rode on the engine, in company with Colonel Hancock, Consulting Engineer for Railways, who had already travelled over the line, inspected it, and declared it in working order. Everybody was highly pleased with the carriages, which are, indeed, more comfortably fitted for the different classes than any I have seen on other Indian railways. The second-class carriages are fully equal to those of the first-class on other lines. Great credit is due to Mr. Rhind for the excellence of the rolling-stock, the carriages having been constructed in the local workshops under his superintendence. He is to be rewarded for his good work in this respect by the appointment of Locomotive Superintendent of the line.

As the train moved out of the station a salute was fired by a small battery belonging to the Thakore Sahib, a number of fog-signals were exploded, and large crowds of the townspeople, who lined either side of the railway for several hundred yards, clapped their hands and cheered lustily. The first station on the line is Gadechi, some three miles from the city terminus, where a halt of a minute or two was made to allow the Thakore to leave the train. His Highness has been suffering severely from fever lately, and though he was better yesterday, it was not considered advisable that he should make the journey, for fear the fatigue of travelling might induce a return of the malady. The aged ex-Minister, Mr. Gowarishankar, who was one of the originators of the railway project, also left the train at Gadechi with the Thakore. Gadechi is the Parel of Bhownagar, where the railway workshops are situated. After leaving this station no further stoppage occurred till the train had passed the Sihor range of hills—formerly the home of the Kathiawar lion and the site of the ancient town of Sinhpur (lion city)—and arrived at Songhad. There are no lions now on the Sihor range, and have not been for twenty-five years, the last having been shot about 1854-55. There are still panthers and wild pig in the hills and deer in the plains; but now the railway will afford easy access to sportsmen, panther and pig and deer will soon be almost as completely things of the past in Kathiawar as the Sihor lion. We saw several herds of deer yesterday, and sometimes quite close to the train, at the approach of which they scampered about in a state of wild affright. Songhad is the nearest station to Palitana, and from the train could be seen the flat-topped hill of Shetrunjee, the summit of which is covered by a city of temples (inhabited by a few priests and effigies of the Hindu gods) which has been built by successive generations of devout Jains. Some members of this severe sect of religionists may be seen in Bhownagar, and are noticeable to anyone driving through the streets from the peculiar appearance given them by the mouth-cloths which they wear over their lips to prevent their sinning unconsciously through destroying life by swallowing insects floating in the air. Songhad station was afflicted with a peculiar form of the decorative disease, which broke out in the shape of a couple of remarkable banners, one of which displayed the greeting, in large gold letters on a white ground, "His Welcome Excy," while the other, in like manner, gave forth the declaration that "God may bless." After leaving Songhad there was a long run, broken only by a momentary halt at Dhola junction,—where the Dhoraji line branches off,—to Botad, over a not very interesting country, a level plain stretching away on all sides, with scarcely a tree even to relieve the monotony of the prospect. The soil is of a rich black description, and the whole country is under cultivation. The chief crop is cotton, acres of which were seen, just about coming into flower, on either side of the line; but here and there is a jowar field, and here and there a patch of wheat. The air was cold and bracing, and the rapid travelling had an exhilarating effect. One gentleman in our carriage was so much exhilarated that he perpetrated a joke. He made a laudable effort to repress it, but it would out, and the only thing for him was to do his best to look becomingly ashamed of the weakness, which he did. The "goak" was in this wise. The unlucky father of it asked, "Why is this sure to be a most popular line?" There were plenty of reasons forthcoming, and good ones too, but no one hit upon the right answer, which was, "because there are so many diversions on it." It is, perhaps, necessary to explain for the benefit of those who have not had the pleasure of a journey over the Bhownagar-Gondal railway that at present the line is bridgeless, and the numerous nullahs and streams which come in its way are crossed by means of "diversions." The digestion of this terrible pun was sufficient to occupy all minds till Botad was reached, where we were called upon to admire a fresh lot of decorations. But the flags and flowers were not what attracted most attention at Botad. This is the frontier station of the Bhownagar State, and a dozen sepoys are maintained there who are armed with rusty swords. As the train ran into the station these worthies were seen drawn up beside the line, and standing at what may be supposed to have been intended for "present arms." Each man held his sword out at arm's length, the hand extended a foot or so from his right side, and the point of his curved weapon pointing upwards—or rather some were pointed up fairly straight, some to the front, some to the right, some to the left, and some to the rear. Altogether, the detachment had a very curious appearance. There was not a very long time allowed to admire this martial display; but the engine having taken in a fresh supply of water, we were whirled on again, through a country exactly like that between Songhad and Botad, to Chuda. The Thakore of Chuda belongs to the class of unfortunate men. The State is a small one, comprising only twelve villages, and of these ten-and-a-half are bayadi; so that the Thakore has but one village and a half from which to draw the wherewithal to support the pomp and circumstance of a Kathiawar chief. The consequence is that he is heavily in debt. But there was no sign of this at Chuda station, where his Thakoreship attended to pay his respects to the Governor. A neat little mandwa had been erected to accommodate His Excellency and His Highness during their short interview, and there were some very tasteful decorations about the station, including a couple of streamers which gave expression in large gold letters to the Thakore's sentiments—"Health and happiness to our Governor," and "Success to the new railway." The Governor, who had relinquished his post on the engine and taken to his carriage at Songhad, was met by the Thakore as he descended to the platform, and conducted to the mandwa, whence His Excellency shortly emerged wearing a huge garland of yellow flowers about his neck. There was a guard of honour of eight sepoys armed with old enfields, who performed the difficult feat of presenting arms from the "order" with surprising alacrity; and a small cannon was posted some distance away in a cotton-field, which, from the fact that smoke was visible near the spot, and from a pop-gun sort of a report being faintly heard at about five-minute intervals, it was conjectured was endeavouring to fire a salute. Some two rounds had been got off by the time the Governor had taken leave of the Thakore and the train resumed its journey; so it is reasonable to suppose the salute was completed, unless the battery came to grief, about the time we reached Limree, eight miles away. The train ran into Limree station, 92 miles from Bhownagar city terminus, four hours from the start. At Limree the decorations and other preparations were on a lavish scale. A number of tents had been pitched close to the station, and there was a covered way carpeted with scarlet cloth from the platform to the chief tent. A graceful arch rose above the entrance, on the face of which appeared the words "God bless our Governor." "Welcome to Limree," "Success to the Bhownagar-Gondal Railway." The young Thakore, handsomely but very neatly attired in a costume of black-and-gold, received the Governor at the door of his carriage, and conducted him to a large tent, where a most excellent breakfast was served to the guests. A number of the Thakore's armed followers, dressed in a pretty bright-blue uniform, which His Highness of Limree affects alike for his soldiers as for his coachmen and other retainers, presented arms as the Governor passed, and a salute was fired. The breakfast was a most complete affair, and gave entire satisfaction on all hands. The large tent in which it was served was prettily decorated, and the upper part of the walls was covered by mottoes, most of them taken from Shakespeare, and of the nature of cordial invitations to breakfast, such as "Welcome, fall to." And the guests did fall to with a will, and the interesting of play knife and fork absorbed attention for some time.

Breakfast over, His Highness the Thakore took a seat at the table beside the Governor. The Thakore of Limree is amongst the most enlightened of the native princes of India. He is a pleasant-looking, intelligent young man, who, like his fellow chief of Bhownagar was educated at the Rajkumar College, and who has had the further advantage of a visit to England. He owns about 150 villages of his own, the bayadi property being separate, and his State is a very prosperous little colony. The object of His Highness's presence at the table was to propose one or two toasts.

His Highness first said,—Your Excellency and gentlemen, I rise to propose the health of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress, God bless her.

The toast was honoured with three cheers, the Thakore drinking the health in champagne.

H. H. the Thakore.—I rise again, gentlemen, to propose the health of His Excellency the Governor. (Cheers.) I feel highly obliged by your Excellency's presence, and by the assembly of so many distinguished guests; and more especially is it an occasion for rejoicing that the cause of your Excellency's coming is to open the Bhownagar-Gondal Railway. This is a matter of interest to all the people of the states of this part of Kathiawar. The time given me for your Excellency's reception was rather short, but I trust that none have suffered inconvenience in consequence. (Applause.) I beg to drink your Excellency's good health, and offer my congratulation to all the hearty success to the Bhownagar-Gondal Railway. (Applause.)

H. E. the Governor, in reply, said :—Thakore Sahib, I am grateful to you for having proposed my health in these kind terms, and to your company for having so well received it. It gives me great pleasure to be your guest on so auspicious an occasion as the opening of a railway through your State, which I trust is destined to do it much good, in common with the whole of Kathiawar. I have seen in other countries the results of opening one of these great arterial means of communication, and I know how much prosperity it cannot fail to afford. (Hear, hear.) I beg to thank you, Thakore Sahib, for your munificent hospitality. (Hear, hear.) I don't know how rapidly things can be improvised in Kathiawar, but I know that had you had the most lengthened notice, you could not have given us an entertainment—if I may say so—in better taste, and certainly not more agreeable and more marked by your kind thoughtfulness. (Hear, hear.) I am sure it will long remain a most agreeable remembrance in all our minds. I trust the facilities this railway gives for locomotion will enable you more frequently to be seen in Bombay; but as I know you have not waited for the railway to become acquainted, not only with all India, but with England, it will not make so great a difference with you as some others. I should do wrong to detain you just now, as we hope to see something of your capital; and I would only, on the part of this assembly, thank you very much for this very kind entertainment. You will allow me, gentlemen, I think, as it is not desirable to have many separate toasts, to propose the health of the Thakore Sahib of Limree.

The toast having been honoured with three cheers, the Thakore said in reply :—I thank your Excellency and gentlemen here for your kindness in drinking my health.

A move was then made from table, and a procession of several carriages was formed for a drive through the town of Limree to the Thakore's palace. His Excellency the Governor and the Thakore took the lead in a handsome carriage drawn by four beautiful greys. The houses in the town had all been newly whitewashed, and everything looked neat and clean. The gateways through the wall which surrounds Limree, as other towns in Kathiawar and Guzerat, were decorated, and bore assurances of "Welcome to H. E. Sir James Fergusson." The palace is a handsome building, not very large, and raised on pillars, at one end of a large court-yard, which was decked out with flags and elaborate greetings. The Governor did not stay long in durbar, but returned speedily to the station; and the return journey was at once commenced. The train left Limree exactly at two o'clock, and pulled up at Bhownagar city station at ten minutes to six. There were again large crowds of people assembled to witness the arrival of the train, as there had been at its departure, and great was the surprise, no doubt, of many Bhownagarites that a journey had been accomplished so comfortably in one day which could not be done with the bullock-dumnies, to which they have hitherto been accustomed, under a week, and then only with great inconvenience and fatigue.

BANQUET AT THE DURBAR PALACE.

In the evening H. H. the Thakore of Bhownagar gave a banquet at his Durbar Palace, a handsome building in the centre of the city. The streets and buildings on the route from the Moti Bagh, where the Governor was staying, to the palace were very effectively illuminated with oil-butties. The guests at the banquet were :—H. E. the Governor, the Hon'ble Mr. Ashburner, Colonel Stracey, Mr. Macpherson, Mr. Claremont, Mr. Gonne, Colonel and Mrs. Barton, Major and Mrs. Nutt, Mrs. Parbrick, Miss Clarke, Colonel Hancock, Colonel Watson, Major Hancock, Captain Jackson, Major Wodehouse, Mr. Mathew, Mr. Duxbury, Mr. Crawford, Mr. Beadle, Mr. Whitle, Mr. Sims, Mr. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Voglar, Mr. Izat, Mr. and Mrs. Gilchrist, Mr. Way, Mr. Wynne, Mr. Knox, Mr. Dallas, Mr. Montague, Mr. Lang, Mr. Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. Beddon, Doctor Peacocke, Mr. and Mrs. Blackwell, Mr. R

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

On FRIDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, &c.

Also a few lots of household furniture, such as handsome dinner and dessert services, cases, tables, glass pictures, washing table, wash-hand stands, wearing apparel, clothing, tan, photographic camera with apparatus complete, &c., &c.

1 handsome English-built four cart with a handsome fast trotting flea-bitten grey Arab horse, and a set of plated mounted English harness.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 22nd December, 1880.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF THE OLD FIRE BRIGADE STABLE AT MANDVIE.

Under the instruction of the Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant at 4 p.m., the abovementioned property.

SALE OF CHOICE WINES, &c., &c., &c., of well-known Brands.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. are instructed, by Messrs. C. Bouneville & Co., to sell off by Public Auction (in convenient lots) at their Wine-godowns in Hummum Street, Fort, with a view to reduce their extensive stock consisting of Scotch and Irish Whisky, Port-wine, Absynthe, Champagne in quarts and Magnums, Still hock, Sauterne, Chablis, two and three stars Farland's Brandy, Chartreu & Sparkling hock and Moselle, brandy in bottles, flasks, glass barrels, b andy, colouring (caramel), &c. lime juice cordial, Vichy water, pure wine vinegar, cigars, Turpitta Ottomanstores and sundry articles.

Samples on view and can be obtained on application, and will be charged for at the auction rates.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 22nd December, 1880.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF ENGINE, BOILER, PUMP, &c.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder, in the Juths of Bhugvandas Nanjee, the undermentioned, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor—

1 portable engine about 6 h.p.
1 small boiler.
1 hot water condenser.
1 pump.
1 donkey engine.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

2 cases white cambrics.
5 do. gunpat gauze.
2 do. white flannel.
5 do. coloured prints.
3 bales grey shirtings.
7 cases superior perfumery, by Price and Co.
4 do. preserved butter in 2 lbs. tin.
20 casks Guinness' stout in quarts and pints.
20 cases madeira wine.

On account of the underwriters—

U. E. and Co.1—1 case damaged enamelled cow slides.

D M.—1 Bombay—1 case S W damaged cotton handkerchiefs.

ex S. S. Ravenna.

On account of the concerned—

12 cases colored chotees.
5 „ gold colour beads.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN APOLLO STREET, FORT.

On WEDNESDAY, the 5th January, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises the following landed property—

All that piece or parcel of land measuring about 665 square yards with the building standing thereon known as No. 5 Apollo Street.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 22nd December, 1880.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT MALABAR HILL AND MAZAGON.

Under Instructions from the Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction at their rooms THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of December, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned valuable landed property, viz :—

MALABAR HILL PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing, by admeasurement 3,688 square yards or thereabouts with a pucka-built bungalow and outhouses, &c., standing thereon, in the occupation of M. H. Starling, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, situate on Malabar Hill, bounded on the east by the road leading to Chowpatty, on the west by Nepean Road, on the north and south by property now or formerly belonging to Khanbhoy Hubibhoy and Gopaldass Madhowdass, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 392 and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 78.

MAZAGON POLICE OFFICE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement 12,956 square yards or thereabouts with the large and pucka-built upper-storied bungalow, stabling and outhouses, &c., standing thereon, in the occupation of the Commissioner of Police, and known as the Mazagon Police Office, situate on the west side of a public road leading from the Jail to Mazagon, in the sub-district of Mazagon, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 455, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 23, Walpacady, and bounded as follows : that is to say, on the east by the said public road, on the west partly by the property of Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., and partly by the property now or formerly belonging to Cursetjee Ardaseer, Esq., on the north by land in the occupation of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Co., and on the south by the property belonging to the said Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF PIECE-GOODS AT THE GODOWNS OF MESSRS. [illegible] IN PARSEE BAZAR STREET, FORT.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the godowns of Messrs. W. & A. Graham and Co. in Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods.

In small lots to suit purchasers.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms (1st floor), by order of Messrs. Deschamps and Co., the whole of their remaining stock-in-trade comprising blackwood, rosewood, teakwood and Chittagong wood furniture, marble slabs for tables and teapoys, pieces of superior cretonne cloth, rolls of carpet borders, 1 large and 1 small table, 3 ice-making machines, one four-wheeled American two strong-built dog-carts, &c., &c., the same comprises blackwood, teakwood, rosewood and Chittagong wood sofas, dinner, waggon, round tables, drawing-room and easy chairs, side board, dining tables, side tables, wash-hand and dressing tables, writing tables, book cases, piano stools, Madras sutka, rocking and nursing chairs, pricdie, arm and without arm chairs, round and oblong marble slabs for pier and teapoys, pieces of cretonne cloth and chintz, rolls of carpet borders, ice machines, spare carriage wheels, 1 large and 1 small turning lathe, 1 fire-proof safe and sundries, &c.

AT 4 P.M.

1 American four-wheeled buggy, lined brown, roan leather and cloth, painted brown and picked out black.
1 strong built dog-cart, lined brown, roan leather, painted brown and picked out black.
do. do. lined brown, painted lake and picked out vermillion.

Also 21 really valuable oil paintings by British artists from the private collection of a connoisseur.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

The carriages could be seen at Messrs. Stephen's (late Collet's) Carriage Show Rooms.

ART TREASURES ! ! !
SUITABLE PRESENTS FOR CHRISTMAS.

Twenty-one really Valuable Oil-paintings by British artists, from the private Collection of a connoisseur.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell off without reserve, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 23rd December, 1880, these valuable works of art, comprising Landscapes, Animals, and Still-life specimens from the brushes of Van Dieghem, Ernest, Hooper, Crouch, Richardson, Plumb and Seaby. These Pictures are in deep handsome gilt frames, the glass of which has been temporarily removed, to permit inspection and prevent their being mistaken for mere Chromos. The glass belonging to each painting will, however, be delivered to the purchaser. These Paintings are now on view at CRAWFORD & Co.'s Auction Rooms, Marine Street, Fort, Bombay, where an early inspection of them is invited.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 22nd December, 1880.

HOCKIN'S.
IMPROVED SEIDLITZ POWDER.
FOR IMMEDIATELY PRODUCING SEIDLITZ WATER WITHOUT THE SEIDLITZ BOTTLE.

Is prepared from a solvent analysis of the celebrated German Spring, the value of which for so many years has been fully recognised by the Medical Profession. From the combination of Saline Salts and Carbonic Acid, action upon the Digestive and Renal Organs is at once effected.

AS A SALINE APERIENT,

It is especially recommended in all cases of Biliousness, Indigestion, Sickness, Headaches, and other AILMENTS which are generally so prevalent in tropical climates. It is cooling, refreshing, and invigorating, and in cases of FEVERS will be found a most convenient and salutary febrifuge—it has stood the test of

30 YEARS' EXPERIENCE,

and those who have once taken it continue use, from confidence in its medicinal qualitities. As all the ingredients are in one bottle it will be found most

CONVENIENT OF ADMINISTRATION.

Manufactured only by HOCKIN, WILSON & Co.,
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MONTHLY PUBLICATION

NOW READY.
THE
INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE
FOR DECEMBER, 1880,
CONTAINS

THE REVISED Time and Fare Tables of the Great Indian Peninsula, B. B. & C. I., East India, Madras, Western Rajpootana, Sind, Punjab, and Delhi, Punjab and Northern State, Rajpootana State, Scindia State, Holkar and Scindia-Neemuch State Railways, &c., &c., and Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies, the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.,

WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
Showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines.

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Indian Postage, ½ Anna.

Corrected up to the last day of going to press, and published on the 1st of every month at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

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This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers For Rates, &c. apply to the Manager, "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

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G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF AITKEN'S PALE ALE just arrived per MACEDONIA, quarts and pints.

BEER.

BRANDENBURG & CO., Agents.
For RETAIL apply to :
EDULJEE BAZONJEE LAKRAWALLA,
139, Bazaar Gate Street, Fort, and
22, Paikhowree, Shaik Abdool Ramon Street.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per Doz. Quarts.	Per 2 Doz. Pints.
Eugene Oliquot's Carte Blanche	Rs. 36 0	Rs. 38
Jules Canuset's Champagne, very dry „	40 0	„

STILL HOCKS.

From G. M. PABSTMANN SOHN, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 16 8	Rs. 19 8
Hochheimer	„ 26 12	„ .. ..
Deidesheimer	„ 17 8	„ 20 8
Gehenheimer	„ 18 8	„ 21 8
Liebfraumilch	„ 22 0	„ 25 0
Steinwein	„ 22 0	„ .. ..
Ruedesheimer	„ 26 12	„ 29 12
Marcobrunner	„ 30 8	„ 33 8
Queen Victoria Berg	„ 36 8	„ .. ..

*BRANDY.

Boulestin & Co. Brandy * 1 star	Rs. 20 0	per doz. qts.
Do. do. * 2 stars	„ 24 0	„
Do. do. * * 3 stars	„ 28 8	„
Muller Freere's Brandy	„ 19 0	„
Boulestin & Co. do.	„ 19 0	„
F. Dussandier & Co. * 1 star Brandy	„ 21 0	„
Do. do. * 2 stars	„ 30 0	„
Fromy and Rogers * 3 stars Cognac	„ 30 0	„

CLARETS.

From H. & C. BALGUERIE, BORDEAUX.

Les Canons	Rs. 17 0	Rs. 19 0
Chateau Lalitte	„ 21 0	„ ..
Chateau Leoville	„ 20 0	„ ..

From MONTHEUIL FRANK FILS AINE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau Labranche	Rs. 26 0	Rs. 28 0
Chateau Larose	„ 26 0	„ 28 0
Chateau Livian	„ 26 0	„ 28 0
Chateau d'Uzan	„ 26 0	„ ..
Chateau des Tours	„ 26 0	„ 28 0
Chateau de Franc	„ 13 0	„ 15 0

BEER.

INDIA (COOPER) & Co.'s PALE	Rs. 5 4	per doz. qts.
Do. do.	„ 3 4	per doz. pts.
Flower and Sons' Pale Ale	„ 5 0	per doz. qts.
Do. do.	„ 3 0	per doz. pts.
Swiss Bitter from Alpine Plants	„ 21 0	Rs. 21 0
John Walker and Son's Old Highland Whiskey	„ 24 0	„ ..

GERMAN ASPARAGUS AND SAUSAGES.

Asparagus	Rs. 2 0	per Tin.
Meltwurst (smoked Sausages)	„ 1 6	„
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Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance of reference for payment in Bombay.

Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.

Bombay, 9th February, 1880.

NOTICES.

CABUL FIELD SERVICE TENTS,
WEIGHING 80 lbs., Price Rs. 75, Can be had at short notice on application, accompanied by remittance in full, to

The AGENT, ELGIN MILLS COMPANY, CAWNPORE.

DHOND AND MANMAD STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.—AS the DHOND AND MANMAD STATE RAILWAY will be worked by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company on and from the 1st January, 1881, all persons having CLAIMS in respect to any LOSS of DAMAGE to GOODS are requested to submit particulars of such claims to the undersigned up to the END of the CURRENT YEAR. After that date claims should be forwarded to the DEPUTY CONSULTING ENGINEER, Public Works, Secretariat, Bombay. Envelopes containing letters on this subject should be distinctly endorsed on the front, "CLAIMS."

W. J. CHAMBERLAIN,
Traffic Superintendent, D. and M. S. Ry.

Ahmednagar, December, 1880.

BYCULLA FOUNDRY AND ENGINEERING WORKS.

ESTABLISHED 1858.

THE FOUNDRY, FITTING SMITHS' and BOILER-MAKERS' DEPARTMENTS are each under skilled European supervision and fitted with the best Machinery for high-class work and quick despatch.

Estimates for every description of Iron and Brass work will be forwarded on application.

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Shares, Rs. 20 each, fully paid-up.

Dividend for 1879, 10 per cent.

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Advances made on approved Personal Security in connection with Life Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

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MANAGING DIRECTOR.
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IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India, to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of security by Private Bondsmen.

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Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rate according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

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L. STEFFENAUER,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,
No. 8, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

EXHIBITION of CHRISTMAS PRESENTS consisting of a very fine collection of GOLD and SILVER JEWELLERY, such as BROOCHES (forming lockets) Earrings, Shawl-pins, Hairpins Lockets, Charms, Bracelets (the much demanded frosted snake-pattern 2, 3, 4 coils), Solitaires, Studs, Gents' and Ladies' Albert Chains, and Necklets—all priced very moderately to bring them within the reach of everyone.

REPAIRS of watches and Jewellery executed by L. Steffenauer himself.

L. STEFFENAUER.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE [illegible]
And a complete mitigator of Pain.
A certain antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application [illegible]
Has no equal.
AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA [illegible]
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Beware of Imitations [illegible]
Bazaar.
[illegible]
JESUS [illegible]

WACHTER & CO. (EPERNAY),
CHAMPAGNE SHIPPERS

TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES, AND THE ROYAL FAMILY.

"Amongst the many brands of Champagne, good, bad, and indifferent, it is often rather puzzling to know which to choose, but when a Wine rapidly rises into fame, and is acknowledged by Connoisseurs to be of the highest quality, it may be inferred that but little risk can be run in ordering it. This is the case with the Wine of WACHTER & Co., of Epernay, which has of late been so patronised by Royalty that it may fairly claim to be called Royal Wine."—MORNING POST.

NOTICE.
THIS ADVERTISEMENT APPEARS THREE TIMES A WEEK.

Price credit.....Rs. 54 per doz. qts. Rs. 57 for 2 doz. pts.
„ cash ..... „ 53-8 „ „ 55-8 „

IMPORTED SOLELY BY

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

COGNACS IN WOOD.

	Per Imperial Gal Cash. Rs. a.	Credit Rs. a.
* Star, a capital peg Brandy	10 8	10 12
** Stars, a spirit, pale pleasant, delicate flavour...	11 4	11 8
*** Stars, fine old Cognac, soft pale, mellow flavour, and strongly recommended for general consumption	13 0	13 8
**** Stars, very superior old pale, of great age and delicate flavour...	15 0	15 8

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MANZANILLA.—This natural Sherry is very pale, dry, and has a good aroma.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Per Imperial Gallon	8 9	9 0
„ Quarter Cask of about 27 Imperia Gallons	216 0	236 0

FINE OLD WHISKYS IN CASKS AND JARS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit Rs. a.
Irish and Scotch, A 1 Quality, per Imperial Gallon	8 12	8 9
Quarter Cask of about 29 Imperial Gallons...	242 0	256 0

Empty Jars for the above—1 gall. Rs. 2 ; 2 gall. Rs. 3 ; 4 gall. Rs. 4.
Electro-plated Taps to suit—Rs. 4 each.

CLARETS IN WOOD.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Medoc of about 48 Imp. Galls. or 24 dozs.	172 0	180 0
t. Estephe „ „	216 0	231 0

NOTICE.
THIS ANNOUNCEMENT APPEARS TWICE A WEEK.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO.

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NEW GOODS, LATEST STYLES, in all the NEW SHAPES, just opened out.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

LADES' Stiff and Soft Felt Hats, in Black, Navy Blue, Drab, Dark Green and Brown, a choice assortment, from Rs. 7 to Rs. 10-8 each.
LADIES New Plush Gainsborough Hats, now so much worn in Blue Drab, Brown and Black, Rs. 8-8 to Rs. 10-8 each.
LADIES' White Helmets and Drab Felt Sun Hats, from Rs. 10-8 to Rs. 15 each.
LADIES' Pith Suni Hats and Helmets in all the new shapes, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 8-8 each.
LADIES' Black Silk Riding Hats with Black Lace Falls, from Rs. 14 to Rs. 16 each.

LITTLE BOYS' Sailor Hats of Several Shapes, from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 6-8.		
GENTS' RegulationHelmets, Cork on Felt, covered White Doe	...	20 8
GENTS' White Helmets, Cork on Felt, covered Drill	...	15 0
GENTS' Drab Felt Helmets	...	13 0
GENTS' Double Bodied Drab Felt Helmets, with Bulge to form a Puggrie	...	20 8
GENTS' Double Bodied Drab Felt Sun Hats	...	18 8
GENTS' White Hunting Hats, Cork on Felt	...	15 0
GENTS' Drab Felt Melcod Helmets	...	12 8
GENTS' Black Fawn and Drab, Low Round Crown, Hard Felt	each	8 8
GENTS' Black and Drab Medium, Low Round and Square Crown, Hard Felt	...	9 0
GENTS' Black and Drab Soft Felt	...	9 8
GENTS' Black Medium, High Round Crown, Felt on Cork, very light	...	10 0
GENTS' Black Felt, High Round Crown, to suit Gentlemen who do not require a low hat ...	...	9 8
GENTS' Black Silk Dress Hats, Lincoln and Bennett's, best quality...	...	16 8
GENTS' Drab Dress Hats, Lincoln and Bennett's, best quality	...	12 8
GENTS' Seal Skin Caps, with Ear Flaps...	...	7 0
GENTS' Tweed Hats, new shapes	...	5 8
GENTS' Travelling Hats of every shape, Glengary, &c.		

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

BADHAM, PILE & CO.,
BOMBAY AND SECUNDERABAD.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

THORPE & COMPANY.

DRESS SUITS.

	Rs. as.
Superfine West of England Broadcloth, very light in texture, lined silk throughout, suit complete Rs. 70 to 80	0
do. Dress Vest..... 12	0
do. Dress Trowsers 24	0
White Marsella Vest..... 5 to 8	0

MORNING AND VISITING COATS.

Ribbed and Diagonal Coatings, Blue or Black, in a variety of textures, all Wool, best West of England...Rs. 30 to 35	0
Vest do. do. 8	0

TROWSERS.

Fancy Angolas, Shepherd's Plaids 15 to 16	0
Fancy Angolas, Checks, Plain Shades and Fancy Stripes, thoroughly shrunk, per pair ..... Rs. 12 to 16	0
Real White American Drill..... 4	0

CRICKETING AND BOATING SUITS.

Best Saxony Twilled Flannel, thoroughly shrunk, Double-Breasted Coat and Trowsers 27	0
White Saxony Flannel Shirts 8	0
Best American Drill Suit 10	0

RAILWAY TRAVELLING SUITS.

	Rs. as.
Single-Breasted Lounge Coat, cut loose, with a band round the waist, and buttoning up to the throat, with ordinary Trowsers to match	20 0
Blue Serge, Wool-Dyed, Double or Single-Breasted Sac Coat and Trowsers	27 0
Blue or Black Twilled Flannel Sac-Suit.	28 0

RIDING AND SHIKARING SUITS.

Best Bedford Cord, all shades of colour, Riding Trowsers.....	22 0
Whipcord, in several shades of colour, suitable for hard wear, Riding, Trowsers, or Breeches.....	22 0
Drab Cotton Cord Riding Trowsers, or Breeches	16 0
Mofussil or Shikaring Flax Suits, strong Brown and Heather Mixture, warranted to turn Spear Grass, Suit	14 0

THORPE & COMPANY,

CIVIL, NAVAL, AND MILITARY OUTFITTERS,
MEADOW AND HUMMUM STREETS, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS
AND
NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

AMONGST the social observances of Christmas and the New Year the interchange of Presents forms a conspicuous feature. To aid our Constituents in the observance of this time-honoured custom has been our especial study, and our recent Imports have special reference to articles likely to be required at the approach of the Festive Season.

INTENDING PURCHASERS

are respectfully solicited to pay our Show-Room a visit and inspect our large collection of Novelties, many of which have never before been seen in Bombay.

OUR STOCK COMPRISES

JEWELLERY

of every description, of the latest fashion and design, and all the Novelties recently produced in the best Home and Foreign markets.

WATCHES AND CLOCKS.

Watches in Gold and Silver, of every description ; Clocks and Time-pieces, in marble, wood, and gilt, in leather cases.

ELECTRO-PLATE.

We would draw particular attention to our large and varied stock of Electro-plate. The Lambeth Faience by Doulton and Stiff and Blue Splash Ware are amongst the latest novelties, and are very much in use in England.

AS ALSO

Fancy Articles in Plush, in the new colours, Peacock Blue, &c.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,

JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS, ETC., TO HIS EXCELLENCY SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, K. C. S. I., GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,

Next door to National Bank.
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.
NOV. 27, 1880.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK-MERCER, AND LADIES' OUTFITTER.

Constant Supplies of Millinery, &c., Received "Overland."

A LARGE STOCK OF GOODS ALWAYS ON HAND TO SELECT FROM.

Estimates for making up Dresses, &c., on application.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Estimates supplied for "WEDDING TROUSSEAUX."
Do. do. for "MOURNING."
Price Lists on application.

Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a Remittance, or reference for payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR.

OUR ANNUAL CHRISTMAS BAZAAR will COMMENCE THIS DAY, MONDAY, and continue during the week, and we shall show the greatest novelties in fancy goods that has ever been seen in India.

'XMAS CARDS.
'XMAS CRACKERS.
'XMAS BON-BONS.
'XMAS LOVE LETTERS.
'XMAS SOUVENEIRS.
'XMAS CONVERSATION MEDALS.
'XMAS HOLLY.
'XMAS MISTLETOE.
'XMAS TOYS.
'XMAS PRESENTS.
'XMAS PICTURES.
'XMAS DOLLS.
NEW YEAR CARDS.
NEW YEAR PRESENTS.

COME AND SECURE THE NOVELTIES.

SPECIAL RATES FOR MERCHANTS AND SCHOOLS.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR,
ESPLANADE CROSS-ROAD,
CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,

WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS ENGRAVERS, GOLD & SILVER SMITHS, OPTICIANS, &c.

HAVE REMOVED

TO MORE SPACIOUS PREMISES,

BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THEM,

AT

NO. 2, RAMPART ROW,

NEXT TO THE CURRENCY OFFICE, BOMBAY.

C. MARCKS & CO.

September, 1880.

THE BOMBAY MUSICAL DEPOT.

S. ROSE & Co., 9, RAMPART ROW.

S. ROSE and Co. beg to inform their numerous Constituents that they are in receipt of further supplies of

THE GENUINE GRAND SQUARE
"SYMPATHETIC" PIANOFORTE.

Of which ROSE and Co., Bombay, are the sole importers, has now been for nearly twenty years before the Indian Public, and its reputation is fully established as the best Pianoforte for India. Cash Price, Rs. 850. Packing Case of Tin and Wood, Rs. 25.

[The above is guaranteed by S. ROSE and Co.]

N. B.—Intending purchasers of reputed "Sympathetics," New or Second-hand, can be furnished with the date of importation and the period of use of each genuine Sympathetic, if the manufacturers' number of the Piano is given.

"MOFUSSIL" SQUARE PIANOFORTE.

This instrument has been constructed by S. ROSE and Co. to supply the want of a Good, Cheap, and Serviceable Pianoforte containing strength, lightness, and portability.
Solid Mahogany case, over-strung scale, tension bar—7 Octaves.
Price, Rs. 650 Cash ; Packing Case, Zinc-lined, Rs. 25 extra.

"LA PIANETTA FAVORIAT."

The cheapest Cottage Piano constructed for India, Compass 7 Octaves, solid wood, no veneer, Trichord Treble Metal Pin Plate. Price nett Cash, Rs. 375.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOFORTES from Rs. 250.

Repairs of every description of Musical Instruments by experienced European Assistants to S. ROSE and Co.

THE ONE-YEAR PURCHASE SYSTEM.

S. ROSE and Co. have received such numerous applications from all parts of India regarding the purchase of Pianos WITH PAYMENT TO BE MADE BY INSTALMENTS, that they have determined to give a trial to a ONE-YEAR PURCHASE SYSTEM with a view to meet what is evidently a public requirement in connection with their branch of business.

THE "SYMPATHETIC" GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE.

Under the one-year purchase system	..Rs. 900	0
Cases of tin and wood	.. „ 25	0
	..925	0
Payment on giving the order	.. „ 250	0
Promissory Note at 3 months from date of despatch	.. „ 125	0
Ditto ditto 4 ditto	.. „ 125	0
Ditto ditto 6 ditto	.. „ 125	0
Ditto ditto 8 ditto	.. „ 100	0
Ditto ditto 10 ditto	.. „ 100	0
Ditto ditto 12 ditto	.. „ 100	0
	..925	0

PRICE OF THE "MOFUSSIL" SOLID PIANO.

Under the one-year purchase system	..Rs. 700	0
Cases of tin and wood	.. „ 25	0
Total Rs.	725	
Payment on giving the order	..Rs. 200	
Promissory Note at 3 months from date of despatch	.. „ 100	
Ditto ditto 4 ditto	.. „ 100	
Ditto ditto 6 ditto	.. „ 100	
Ditto ditto 8 ditto	.. „ 100	
Ditto ditto 10 ditto	.. „ 75	
Ditto ditto 12 ditto	.. „ 75	
Total Rs.	725	

HAROLD and Co., Calcutta, and S. ROSE and Co., Bombay, have forwarded the "Sympathetic" and Mofussil Pianofortes to all parts of India, including Burmah, Ceylon, and also the Hill Stations of the various Presidencies and they have always given satisfaction. Distant residents, if unknown to the firm, will much oblige by giving a reference in order to prevent mistakes.

PIANOFORTES FOR HIRE.

S. ROSE AND CO., 9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,

SOLE BOMBAY AGENTS FOR THE "SYMPATHETIC" AND MOFUSSIL PIANOS.

J. NEUBERG'S
INDIAN CIGAR FACTORY.

NEW STOCK, NEW STOCK
OF
CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,
MANUFACTURED OF
TRICHINOPOLY TOBACCO.

NEW CROP, NEW CROP.

CHEROOTS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
THOMSON'S PRIME	Rs. 22 0	Rs. 2 8
Do. No. 1	„ 19 0	„ 2 4
DAWSON'S PRIME	„ 20 0	„ 2 4
Do. No. 1	„ 18 0	„ 2 0
NONPAREIL	„ 15 0	„ 1 12

CIGARS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
REGALIAS	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 3 0
FAVORITAS	„ 22 0	„ 2 8
PRINCIPES	„ 20 0	„ 2 4

DINDIGUL TOBACCO.

CHEROOTS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
No. 1	Rs. 27 0	Rs. 3 4
No. 2	„ 22 0	„ 2 8
No. 3	„ 18 0	„ 2 0

CIGARS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
LONDRES	Rs. 24 0	Rs. 2 10
CONCHAS	„ 20 0	„ 2 4

NOVELTY ! ! !
NEUBERG'S LATEST NOVELTY.
JAVA CI

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1880.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Meeting, Chamber of Commerce, 4 p.m.
Ladies' Gymkhana, Malabar Hill, 5 p.m.
Apollo Gardens, 6 p. m.
Billiard Match, Framjee Cowasjee Institute, 9 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, "Led Astray," 9 p. m.
Temple Bar, Concert, 9 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Sumatra (s), from Venice ; Arrow (s), Mandvee ; Eilora (s), Kurrachee ; Leverrier (s), North Shields.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Pachamba (s), to P. Gulf *viâ* Kurrachee ; Pearl (s), Coast and Cutch.

TULSI LAKE.—The height of water in the Tulsi Lake up to 6 A. M. on Sunday, the 19th instant, was 40·80 feet.

ASSAULT.—Shaik Hoosain Shaik Nuttoo was yesterday fined Rs. 10 by Mr. P. Ryan for assaulting a woman named Ruckmee at her residence, at Funneswady, on the night previous.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—Owing to the illness of Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, the Second Presidency Magistrate, Mr. P. Ryan, the Third Presidency Magistrate, presided at the Girgaum Police Court yesterday.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Mea Goolam Hoosain, a noted character, was yesterday convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper of attempting to commit theft in the residence of Nursee Purshotum, in the native town. He was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT OF PLANTS FROM GOVERNMENT HOUSE GARDENS.—Captain Fergusson, A.-D.-C. to H. E. the Governor, reported to the police on Monday the theft of ten croton-plants, valued at Rs. 30, from the Government House garden, Parel. Enquiries are being made.

THE GIRGAUM GYMNASIUM AND SWIMMING BATH.—In the report of this institution which appeared in our yesterday's issue the words "Four more pupils were each presented with a silver medals" should be followed by the sentence, "A gold medal was then awarded to Mr. B. P. Shroff."

A QUANTITY of nick-nacks and other articles (over from the Fancy Bazaar), suitable for 'Xmas trees and New Year's gifts, will be sold at greatly reduced prices on Thursday, the 23rd instant, at the Bombay Church Institute tent, next to the Victoria Hotel, Esplanade. Hours of sale, 7 a. m. to 11-30 a. m. and 3 p. m. to 7 p. m.

GOA ITEMS.—The Portuguese brig Amizade left Goa for Mozambique on the 13th instant, taking on board 19 convicts sentenced to transportation, two of whom disappeared before the ship started. The project for the new organisation of the public service at Goa has passed the committee, and has been forwarded to the Minister of Ultramar, who is expected to put the same into execution in course of the current month.

DOUBLE EXECUTION THIS MORNING—This morning in front of the Common Jail a double execution will take place. One of the convicts is Khodabux Chadun, who was sentenced to death by Mr. Justice Bayley at the last criminal sessions for having murdered one Nusseebun, woman, near the Arthur Crawford Market on the 10th September last ; and the other is Khoopchund Bhaichand, who murdered a little girl named Pancoover at Vithalwady, on the 11th October last, for the sake of her ornaments.

THEFTS.—Hurry Toolseeram was yesterday convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper of stealing three bundles of sugar-cane, valued at Rs. 3, the property of Krishna Succaram. He was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.—Cannoo Shinwar was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan at the Girgaum Police Court of stealing a purse containing Rs. 18 belonging to a woman named Namoo, who resides at Mahim. He was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

STREET ACCIDENTS.—Mahjee, a Hindoo female, while going along the Kalbadevie Road was knocked down by a shigram, receiving two severe lacerated scalp wounds and fracture of the left shoulder-blade. She was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where she is under treatment.—Mahomed Hoossain Dhow, a Mussulman lad, aged 10 years, while wrestling with another lad was thrown, and falling against a stone, he sustained a fracture of the left thigh. He was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he is under treatment.

ANOTHER CHARGE AGAINST JAIL EMPLOYES.—The deposition of Hajeabaee, woman, in the case against Ardesir Lowjee Setna, a clerk in H. M.'s Common Jail, and DeSouza, deputy superintendent of the jail, the first of whom is charged with accepting an illegal gratification of Rs. 110 from Hajeea, and the second with abetment of the same offence, was taken before Mr. Cooper yesterday afternoon, and the case was adjourned till Thursday afternoon. The Public Prosecutor, Mr. Hearn, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Payne conducted the defence.

THE ALLEGED WRONGFUL ARRESTS.—The Parsee gentlemen arrested on Sunday night last at their club-house on the Parel road on a charge of gambling with dice and money appeared yesterday with their solicitor, Mr. Payne, before Mr. Gell, Deputy Commissioner of Police, at the Mazagon Police Office. The result of a private consultation that took place was that the charge was abandoned by the police, and the parties arrested by Mr. Meehan, European constable, were released from their recognisances. Mr. Payne having expressed the determination of his clients to proceed against the constable and the native policemen who assisted him in the arrest, it was arranged that no proceedings should be taken until after the matter had been fully enquired into by Sir Frank Souter, after the Christmas holidays.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

The Government hired transport steamer Ellora, 1,513 tons, Captain S. W. Seaward, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Kurrachee (which port she left on the 18th December) with 17 officers, 470 rank and file, 3 women, 5 children, 83 followers, and 17 horses of the 2-15th Foot and details. The following are the names of the officers :—Major R. L. Dashwood, Major A. E. H. Smith, Captain H. B. LeMottee, Captain the Hon'ble W. L. Barr, Captain W. M. Rushbrooke, Captain T. G. Shortland, Captain Rosefree, Lieut. W. W. Wart, Lieut. C. F. Garnett, Lieut. Peter Law, 2nd Lieut. W. T. Davis, 2nd Lieut. R. W. Sherard, 2nd Lieut H. F. E. Hodges, 2nd Lieut. Deers, of the 2-15th Foot, Surgeon Major Lyons, and Surg. Finlay, Med Dept.

The 2 officers, 100 men, 21 followers, and 16 horses of the 2-15th Foot were despatched to Poona by rail yesterday at 10 p. m. and 17 officers, 2 warrant officers, 335 men, 1 woman, and 20 followers of the same regiment, 26 men of the 78th Highlanders, and 1 man of the 2-7th Fusiliers will leave for Poona to-day at 8 a. m. by rail.

The I. G. S. Dalhousie, Captain W. Powell, will sail to-day for Kurrachee with 3 officers and 1 European, 77 natives and 2 followers of the Ordnance and Commissariat Departments. The following are the names of the officers :—Captain Thomas, Dy. Asst. Adjt. Genl., Surg. W. C. Kiernander, of the 16th N. I., and Revd. L. R. Janni.

MUSKETRY INSTRUCTION.

THE following return, showing the progress made by the British and native troops of this presidency in the annual course of musketry up to the end of November, is published in a General Order by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, dated 17th instant.

BRITISH TROOPS.

Corps.	No. of men exercised.	Figure of merit.	No. of marksmen.	Best shooting company, with its figure of merit.
17th Lancers	331	30·27	12	G. 32·67
98th Regiment	154	109·60	22	F. 109·60
17th (2nd Battalion)	143	107·98	32	E. 108·18
83rd	246	105·64	54	E. 111·36
Rifle Brigade (1st Battalion)	679	101·33	81	I. 107·82
29th	323	91·76	43	E. 101·52
4th (2nd Battalion)	163	81·52	11	H. 87·45
NATIVE TROOPS.				
1st Lancers	112	34·33	..	D. 38·27
6th N. I.	327	82·81	41	B. 89·00
2nd N. I.	376	78·64	32	C. 86·29
26th N. I	106	78·27	7	D. 78·67
3rd N. I.	176	76·72	12	....
14th N. I.	361	75·21	22	F. 79·70
7th N. I.	424	74·05	13	H. 79·35
21st N. I.	109	73·21	5	H. 81·04
25th N. I.	67	72·61	2	H. 72·61
12th N. I.	409	71·90	10	H. 83·00
22nd N. I.	357	71·62	7	B. 77·96

Regiments excluded from the above have not yet practised to establish a figure of merit.

The best shot in the British regiments up to the end of last month is Color Sergt. Hoey, 1st Pioneer Rifle Brigade, with 183 points.

The best shot amongst the native troops is Lance Havildar Sheik Habub, 14th Regiment, with 149 points.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

THE weekly meeting of the Council was held yesterday, when there were present—Dr. Blaney, Chairman, Dr. Cook, Messrs. Douglas, Muncherjee N. Banajee, Raghunath N. Khote, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Rahimtoola M. Sayani, F. C. Gangjee, Nowrojee Furdoonjee, and the Hon'ble Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, C. S. I. The Commissioner asked the consent of the Council, under the terms of section 167 of the Municipal Act, to the demolition of the shop built by Moolibai, widow of Bhugwandas Moorarjee, on ground required for street improvement at Kalbadevie Road. A set-back was sanctioned by the Council in October last, but Moolibai raised the building, notwithstanding notice given her to the contrary. Mr. Raghunath and Mr. Nowrojee were of opinion that a committee of the Council should personally enquire into the matter before the Corporation was launched into a law-suit, of which notice had been given by Mr. Payne, Moolibai's solicitor. Dr. Cook, Mr. Douglas, and the Rao Saheb held that the former resolution of the Council should be adhered to, and that the encroachment should be removed. On the motion of the Rao Saheb, seconded by Mr. Sayani, the consent asked for by the Commissioner was accorded. The acceptance by the Commissioner of a tender from Ismailjee Currimbhoy and Co. for the supply of timber for the Municipal Workshops during 1881, as per schedule rates, was sanctioned. An application was read from certain residents of Colaba for permission to burn dead bodies at Colaba Point between sunrise and sunset. It was explained that the Health Department had no objection to the use of the ground for the purpose mentioned, and that the ground was on the register, although not formally registered. The application was granted.

PECUNIARY HELP TO THE B. V. RIFLES.

The following letter from the Paymaster, B. V. Rifles, applying for pecuniary help to the corps, was read :—

1st December, 1880.

J. H. GRANT, Esq.,
Municipal Commissioner.

DEAR SIR,—It has been the subject of discussion at our regimental committee meetings on several occasions as to the desirability of addressing the Corporation through you for the purpose of obtaining some pecuniary help for the corps, in consideration of its being the civic guard of Bombay, and raised specially for service in the limits of the city and island of Bombay. You can easily understand that there are many expenses to meet to keep up the corps to a state of efficiency ; and hitherto, for over three years, this desirable result has been attained by the exertions of the members, at no small sacrifice of time and money. We find, however, with the strain brought to bear upon the funds of the corps owing to the many poor men in the ranks, that it is necessary to obtain supplementary aid, and we shall be thankful if you can assist us in any way to obtain an annual grant from the Corporation. The band in itself is a heavy item of expense, but it is of great service to the corps, and I think you will agree with me that it is also a source of great amusement to the general public, and deserves support.—I am, &c.,

W. T. CROCKETT, Captain and Paymaster.

Minute by the Commissioner.—The accompanying letter from the Paymaster, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, is forwarded to the Secretary, Town Council, for the consideration of the Council. This question was raised before, but it was declared to be illegal to make any such contribution from municipal funds. If the Town Council are of opinion that an annual contribution should be made towards the support of the Volunteers, the Municipal Acts may be amended accordingly.

Mr. Nowrojee said he did not think it was competent to the Council to spend money for the purpose mentioned. It would not be within the law.

The Rao Saheb said he did not think the Council had any right to vote any portion of the municipal funds for such corps, which were entirely sectional. The Commissioner had asked if the Council were of opinion that an annual contribution should be made towards the support of the corps ; and the Rao Saheb proposed to inform him that the Council were of opinion that no contribution should be made.

Mr. Nowrojee seconded the proposition.

Mr. Grant said the Volunteers knew that, as they were amending the Act, a clause might be introduced in their favour ; and hence the application.

Mr. Nowrojee said that, at that rate, they might introduce a clause to vote money for any other purpose.

Mr. Grant.—Yes, for any good purpose.

The Rao Saheb's proposition was put to the vote and carried *nem. con.*

FUNERAL EXPENSES OF PAUPERS.

In June last a Government resolution was sent to the Town Council directing that the funeral expenses of paupers or strangers who die within municipal limits should be borne by the municipalities concerned. The Commissioner now forwarded a Government resolution, dated 1st inst., stating that the previous resolution should not be extended to the Municipality of Bombay, and that the same was only intended to apply to district muncipalities. It was resolved to record the communication.

The Council adjourned until Tuesday next at 3 p. m.

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE following report will be presented at the meeting of the Chamber this afternoon :—

The annual reports of the Committee for many years past embraced the principal topics which had engaged their attention during the official year which ended on the 30th September. The last annual report and the accounts of the Chamber were made up for the year ending 30th September, 1879. In consequence, however, of the desire expressed by members of the Chamber at the annual general meeting held on 31st October, 1879, that a system of electing the managing body by ballot should be introduced, the Committee retiring on that occasion were re-elected, and continued to act until 31st December, 1879, when the rules passed at the special general meeting of the Chamber held on the 5th idem, prescribing the mode in which future committees should be elected, came into force and your Committee took office. The present report, therefore, extends from 1st October, 1879, to 30th November, 1880, and comprises the subjects dealt with during that period by your Committee and by their predecessors in office from the date of their re-election.

THE TRADES AND PROFESSIONS TAX BILL NO. XVIII. OF 1879.

This Bill was introduced into the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 14th November, 1879, for the purpose of consolidating and amending the existing Licence Tax Acts. It was considered necessary to exempt from liability to this form of taxation all persons whose incomes were less than Rs. 250 per annum, the effect of which would be to exempt more than a million persons from taxation, involving a sacrifice of an annual revenue of about £240,000. With a view to making good this loss of revenue, and to obtaining at the same time greater equality in the incidence of taxation, it was proposed to extent the operation of the law to official and professional men, the tax being fixed at a similar rate to that imposed on the trading classes. The Bill proposed to treat the trading and professional classes alike. In regard to traders, it made no important change in the system followed under the existing Licence Tax Acts, except that it increased the fees payable by persons with the larger incomes, as the richer traders would otherwise be taxed at lower rate than that applied to the salaried classes. The system of classification now in force was generally retained. Some small variation in the rate at which the tax fell on different incomes was under any such system unavoidable ; but the new schedule had been so framed, that the difference between the highest and the lowest rates did not exceed one-half per cent., the average incidence of the tax being a little over 1½ per cent. on estimated annual earnings. The Bill proposed to assess the salaried classes on their actual salaries, at the rate of 1½ per cent. ; the lower limit of taxable salary being fixed at Rs. 100 per month, and the military servants of Government, whose pay and allowances did not exceed Rs. 500 per mensem, being exempted from liability to the tax.

The Committee then in office considered that the proposed measure had lost its character as a licence-tax, and that the details of it were highly objectionable ; that the Bill was in reality an income-tax rendered especially obnoxious by the circumstance that its inquisitorial provisions were unprecedented, and that incomes from realised property, which were admittedly those most able and those which should before all others be called upon to contribute to the necessities of the State, were exempted from its operation. The Committee accordingly prepared a memorial to be addressed by the Chamber to the Viceroy and Governor-General, praying that His Excellency would withhold his sanction from the proposed Bill until the nature of the tax was changed to that of a licence-tax, in the manner pointed out, and until the objectionable features of the Bill were removed.

A special general meeting of the Chamber was convened on the 5th of December, 1879, to discuss the principle of the Bill, and the memorial of the Committee was submitted to the meeting. Another memorial in the shape of an amendment was proposed by Mr. Kittredge, recommending that if, for the reasons stated, Government could not expect to receive the required revenue from a licence-tax under which the community, divided into a few classes, paid taxes not burdensome on any, Government might be pleased to withdraw this proposed Trades and Professions Tax Bill, and bring in a Bill for the imposition of an Income Tax. A second amendment was brought forward by Mr. Sorabjee Framjee Patel, who considered that the memorial of the Committee could with propriety be safely modified. Mr. Sorabjee proposed that the 2nd and 3rd paras. of Mr. Kittredge's memorial be added to the Committee's memorial as a preamble, as also a portion of the 9th para., ending with the words "past ten years" ; that "not only" before and "but unjust" after the word "hard" in the 14th line of the 5th para. of the Committee's memorial be added : the sentence would then read,—"It seems to your memorialists to be not only hard but unjust on the employé" ; that instead of the last sentence of this para. the following might be substituted,—"that section 30 is superfluous and should be expunged" : and that in the fourth line of the last para. of the Committee's memorial the words "official classes" be substituted for the word "latter." A third amendment was submitted by Mr. Forrest, who proposed that Mr. Kittredge's memorial, with the exception of the last two paragraphs, and half the previous one, or that portion of the memorial which had reference to an income-tax, be adopted. The original proposition and the various amendments were then put to the meeting, with the following results :—For Mr. Forrest's amendment there were 5 votes and 12 against it ; for Mr. Sorabjee's amendment 6 votes and 9 against it ; for Mr. Kittredge's amendment 8 votes and 10 against it ; and for the original proposition 9 votes and 10 against it. As neither the motion, nor any of the amendments was carried, the Chairman declared that the result of the discussion was that the Chamber take no step in the matter of the Trades and Professions Tax Bill of 1872.

The Bill again came before the Legislative Council of the Governor-General on the 24th December, 1879, when the proposal to pass the Bill into law was postponed until after the publication of the Budget.

In the Financial Statement introduced on the 24th February, 1880, the Honourable Sir John Strachey made the following announcement :—"The Government has now had to consider this question—admitting, as we must do in the present state of the finances, that we do not absolutely require the £240,000 which the contemplated taxation of the officials and professional men would yield,—is it now desirable to impose it merely for the purpose of making our system of taxation more theoretically equal, and removing to some extent the reproach, which undoubtedly is true, that certain classes do not at present bear their full share of the public burdens ? If it had now been possible to attempt the removal of the numerous inequalities and anomalies which are inseparable from any such partial system of taxation as that which now exists, this would have been an object of high importance ; but the mere extention of taxation to the official and professional classes would clearly be no complete solution of such a problem, although it might be a step towards it. On the whole, the Government thinks it better, for the present at any rate, not to press this part of its proposals. We have given up £340,000 from our existing taxes, and we do not ask that any fresh taxation shall be imposed. The amendment of the present law is desirable to carry out the exemption of the lower classes of traders, and for the removal of one or two difficulties which I shall explain later on ; but with these exceptions no change is proposed in the Licence Acts now in force." *The premises on which these remarks were based subsequently proved to have been erroneous.*

THE FACTORIES BILL.

A letter, dated 24th November, 1879, was received from Government forwarding a copy of a Bill to regulate labour in factories, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons, and requesting that Government might be favoured with any observations which the Chamber might wish to make on the Bill. A special Committee, consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Mowat, Messrs. F. Mathew, E. Comber, L. R. W. Forrest, F. Vouillon, J. Janni, James N. Graham, Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, the Hon'ble Mr. Morarjee Goculdas, Messrs. James Greaves, S. Solomon, and J. Hector, were appointed to consider and report on the provisions of the Bill. The report of the special Committee was submitted to the members of the Chamber in general meeting assembled on the 11th December, 1879, and underwent considerable modification.

The Bill of 1879, however, was, after reference to the Select Committee of the Legislative Council of the Governor-General, withdrawn, and a new Factories Bill No. II. of 1880, forwarded, on the 6th May last, to the Chamber, with a request that Government might be favoured with any observations which the Chamber might wish to make on the Bill. The main features of the new Bill consisted of the following changes :—

(*a*) The Bill was made applicable to the whole of British India.

(*b*) The distinction be[redacted]f persons, namely, "children[redacted]r 12 years of age) and "young[redacted]ersons between the age of 12 an[redacted]ned, and the amended Bill de[redacted]ss only, namely, "children," wh[redacted] persons under the age of 14 years.

(*c*) The minimum age of employment was fixed at 8 years.

(*d*) The Bill admitted of children between the ages of 8 and 14 years being employed for ten hours a day, including one hour for relaxation, but required that they be allowed four holidays in the month.

The new Bill was carefully considered by your Committee, and their report, which was circulated among the members of the Chamber, and submitted to the general meeting held on the 3rd August last, unanimously confirmed. The chief points urged by the Chamber in this report were that the age of persons to whom the Act should be made applicable should be reduced to ten years (which might afterwards be raised if found desirable) so that the least possible disturbance should be caused to the millowning industry ; that a clause might be introduced into the Bill providing that the certifying surgeon should periodically visit each mill, and certify, free of charge, in the register to be kept by the mill, that all the children were physically fit for the work ; and that the greatest care should be exercised in appointing persons of character and standing to fill the posts of inspectors of factories, as the proper administration of the Act depended entirely upon them, and the Act, if injudiciously or improperly carried out, would be worse than useless.

TIME OF DEPARTURE OF THE ENGLISH MAILS FROM BOMBAY UNDER THE NEW MAIL CONTRACT.

Since the 1st of January last the departure of the overland mail-steamer from Bombay has taken place on Saturday evening.

A letter, dated 9th February, was received from Government forwaring for the information of the Chamber copies of a letter from the Government of Bombay to the Government of India, dated 19th January, transmitting a petition from the inhabitants of Bombay praying for a re-consideration of the arrangements fixing the hour for the departure of the steamers from Bombay, and of a telegram from the Government of India stating in reply to that letter that it was very unlikely that the British Post Office would consent to a Friday evening departure, but perhaps it might be induced to agree to a departure at 2-30 p.m. on Saturday, the mails closing at noon. The Government of Bombay had very earnestly requested the Government of India that they might be pleased to arrange for a Friday evening departure, and they now requested the Chamber to state whether they approved of the compromise suggested by the Government of India that the Post Office should close at noon, and the mail steamers should leave at 2-30 p.m. on Saturday. His Excellency added that if the Chamber concurred in that view, he was prepared to urge the Government of India to cause the immediate closuse of the mails at noon on Saturdays, and to beg of that Government to move the Home Government favourably to entertain the earnest request of the entire Bombay community that the mail might close on Friday evening. This correspondence was considered at a general meeting of the Chamber specially convened for the purpose, and after a full discussion of the whole question the following resolution was carried unanimously :—"That this Chamber tenders its grateful thanks to the Government of Bombay for their efforts to secure a change in the departure of the mail steamer, and, having considered the telegram just received from the Government of India, resolves as follows :—That the Chamber fails to see that a Friday evening would cause any real inconvenience anywhere while both at Home and in Bombay most serious inconveniences are now experienced from the Saturday evening departure, and most of these inconveniences would remain were the proposal for a Saturday afternoon sailing accepted. That the Government of India be respectfully requested to communicate by telegraph with the British Postal authorities on the subject, as the Chamber believes that the mercantile community in England object strongly to a Saturday evening departure from Bombay." Copies of this resolution, and of the proceedings of the meeting, were forwarded to Government with a request that they would communicate the views therein set forth to the Government of India ; also to the Chambers of Commerce of Manchester, Liverpool, Glasgow, Birmingham, and Bradford with a request that they would favour this Chamber by urging a Friday evening departure on the British Post Office.

A few days afterwards Mr. Monteath, the Director-General of the Post Office of India, happened to be in Bombay, and your Committee availed themselves of the opportunity of holding a conference with him on the 27th February in regard to the time of the departure of the mail-steamer. At this conference several of the members of the Chamber were invited to be present. Mr. Monteath observed that the inconvenience to the Bombay commercial community of a Saturday departure seemed to him to be enhanced by the fact that a noon departure was less of a remedy than he had supposed. He was surprised to find that so many or those present regarded a change from evening to noon not only as no remedy, but as a positive enhancement of the evil. As to the desired change to Friday, he placed before the members present the recent remonstrance of the Bengal Chamber against any such change, and he mentioned also the fact that the British Post Office had expressed its preference for Saturday as compared with Friday. He mentioned, also, that Calcutta interests, if taken by themselves, would point to a Monday departure from Bombay, which day would, he believed, accord with the estimate of British interest formed by the British Postal authorities ; and that it was only out of deference to Bombay interests that the Calcutta Chamber was not pressing for a Monday departure. He said that he thought that the question of the alteration of the day of departure was one which could not be usefully taken up with reference to the current year's time-table, and that there would be ample time for its discussion before the time-table, for next year was drawn out. In the meantime he would like our decision as to the hour for the departure of the mail, and, as there was a considerable difference of opinion as to whether the change to the earlier departure would be an advantage or not, it was decided to hold a general meeting in order to obtain an expression of the Chamber's views on the point. A special general meeting of the Chamber was therefore held on the 2nd March, 1880, when the following resolution was carried :—"That the Director-General of the Post Office of India be requested to continue the departure of the mail at 7 o'clock until the 1st June, and, from that time until the end of the year, that the time of departure be fixed at 2-30 in the afternoon." This resolution was duly communicated to the Director-General.

A letter, dated the 28th April, was next received from the Director-General requesting an expression of opinion on the part of the Chamber as to how far a departure of the overland mail-steamer from Bombay at 10-30 a. m. on Saturday would meet the convenience of the mercantile community. This could be arranged by advancing the train departure from Calcutta to the extent of about two hours, so as to bring it into Bombay about two hours earlier, and the alteration would also have the further advantage of securing for Bombay an earlier daily delivery of letters brought by the train. It would also be relieved, save the present detention of about [illegible] suffered by the homeward mails in Egypt. [illegible] allowed for transit through Egypt on the voyage was 17 hours, and on the homeward 24 hours : the reason, as he belived, being that steamer could not leave Alexandria till [illegible] starting the steamer from Bombay at the hour, this detention would, he believed, [illegible]. The Director-General added that the community of Calcutta were very much [illegible] Friday evening departure of the steamer [illegible] was in hopes that the early morning [illegible] Saturday, as now suggested, might be [illegible] Bombay as practically equivalent or [illegible] Friday evening departure. Your Committee communicating with the Bengal Chamber, that, in their opinion, similar objections which were raised by this Chamber [illegible] departure on Saturday were applicable to departure at 10-30 a. m. These objections were as follows :—(1) If the views expressed by the Bengal Chamber to the effect that [illegible] morning departure of the steamer from Bombay would admit of a Friday evening [illegible] were accepted and acted upon, it would be equivalent to a loss of 15 hours in the delivery [illegible] proportion of the mails in England ; as the mails were closed at an early hour, [illegible] would be done to those engaged in the [illegible] of this port, and their transactions [illegible] seriously hampered. The complaints, [illegible] which were constantly being received from [illegible] and all other towns in the United Kingdom [illegible] had business relations with India and the [illegible] the inconvenience which was suffered by the present arrangement, would not be [illegible] Copies of this letter were forwarded to the Government, who, on the 23rd July [illegible] as to inform the Chamber that Government, in letter of that day's date to Mr. Monteath, supported the recommendations of the Chamber in favour of a Friday evening departure of the mail-steamer from Bombay.

Subsequently, a memorial was addressed by the Committee, on behalf of the members of the Chamber, to the Secretary of State for India, praying, for the reasons stated, that he might be pleased to arrange for the departure of the mail-steamer from Bombay on Friday instead of on Saturday throughout the year round instead of on Saturday as at present. Copies of this memorial were forwarded to the Manchester, Liverpool, [illegible] mingham, Bristol, and Dundee Chambers, with a request that they would respectively support the prayer of it.

The question remained in this position until a letter, dated 1st October, 1880, was received from the Government, forwarding for the consideration of the Chamber a letter from the Government of India, No. 2904, dated 21st September, with a telegram from the Secretary of State for India, on the subject of fixing the day for the departure of the Bombay mail-steamer from Bombay. The letter, No. 130, dated 22nd April, and Nos. 2[illegible] dated 19th August, transmitted memorials from the Chambers of Commerce of Manchester, Glasgow, Liverpool, and Dundee, the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, and the leading firms and companies interested in the Indian mail service. The memorialists represented the inconvenience to Great Britain in consequence of the departure of the English mails from Bombay on Saturday. By despatch No. 271, the Secretary of State informed the Government of India that, on the 19th August, he had received a very important deputation of men representing the various Chambers of commerce, banks and mercantile bodies interested in the question. In order to meet the views of the mercantile community of Great Britain in the matter which appeared to the Marquis of Hartington reasonable, his Lordship suggested that the mails be despatched from Bombay on Thursday during the season, and on Monday in the monsoon, to admit of the mails leaving Calcutta on Tuesday, Friday, and Madras on Tuesday and Saturday respectively, arriving in London in the season on Tuesday, and in the monsoon on Wednesday. In the letter, however, of the Government of India, No. 2904, above referred to, the Chamber was requested to state its final views upon the following subject intimating—

1stly—Whether it desired that the mail should start from Bombay in the morning at 10-30 a. m. or in the evening at sunset :

2ndly—Whether, in its opinion, the interests of the mercantile community would suffer materially if the principle of one fixed day for the departure of the mails from Bombay be surrendered.

3rdly—If that principle should be surrendered, on what fixed day in the week the mail should leave Bombay :

4thly—If the day of the departure should vary with the season, what day should be fixed for the fair season, and what in the monsoon.

The letter of the Government of India, Government of Bombay, No. 2904, and the documents which accompanied it were circulated among the members of the Chamber, and a general meeting of the Chamber was held on the 7th October to consider the matter, notice of which was given thereto, and the following resolutions were carried unanimously :—

1. That this Chamber considers the convenience of the mercantile community requires that the mails should leave Bombay in the morning at sunset.
2. That, in the opinion of this Chamber the interests of the mercantile community would suffer materially if the principle of one fixed day for the departure of the mails from Bombay be surrendered.
3. That, having considered the convenience and interests of the mercantile communities of England, especially to the representations made by the Chambers of the English Provinces, and that the days [illegible] are the [illegible] ton, [illegible] monsoon [illegible] S-W [illegible] urges [illegible] proposes [illegible]

These resolutions were forwarded to the Government [illegible]

The thanks of the Chamber were subsequently voted to His Excellency the Governor for his support while [illegible] of the Chamber.

In accordance with the above resolutions, the Chamber addressed a letter to the Government of India, dated 15th October, 1880, in which it was stated that the Chamber, having considered the question of the time of departure of the mail-steamer from Bombay, was of opinion that the mails should leave Bombay in the morning at sunset, and that the Chamber was unable to express any opinion as to the day of the week on which the departure should take place, as the Chamber was unable to say what day would be most convenient to the Calcutta community. The Chamber, however, was of opinion that the day of the week should be fixed, and that the day should be the same throughout the year. The Chamber was also of opinion that the day of the week should be changed with the season, and that Saturday should be the day for the fair season, and Monday for the monsoon. The Chamber, however, was unable to express any opinion as to the day of the week on which the departure should take place, as the Chamber was unable to say what day would be most convenient to the Calcutta community.

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December, prepared by the Collector of Customs, and the suggestions of the Chamber, should be ready so as to reach Calcutta by the end of January. A special representative Committee consisting of Messrs. J. N. Graham, C. T. Meili, R. B. Sedgwick, J. G. Russell, S. Solomon, D. S. Kemp, Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, Fazel Jan Mahomed, Abdool Hoosain Hajee Zenal Abadin, and Jamsetjee Framjee was, therefore, appointed early in January to revise the tariff. Their report was submitted to a special general meeting of the Chamber held on the 30th idem, and having been adopted, was sent in to Government.

THE POSTAL CONVENTION OF PARIS SIGNED AT PARIS 1ST JUNE, 1878.

In October, 1879, our predecessors in office brought to the notice of the Director-General of the Post Office of India the anomaly in the rates of postage chargeable in India upon letters and newspapers addressed *via* Brindisi to the United Kingdom compared with the rates charged on letters and newspapers addressed *via* Brindisi to the Continent of Europe and America. The rates charged on letters addressed to the United Kingdom *via* Brindisi were 5 annas per ½ oz., and on newspapers 2 annas per 4 oz., while the rates on letters to Germay *via* Brindisi were only 3 annas for letters and 1 anna for newspapers, although the distances to many places in Germany were very little less, and in some cases greater, than the distances to the United Kingdom. The rates of postage to Russia, including Finland, on letters addressed *via* Brindisi through Germany, were 3 annas per ½ oz. for letters, and 1 anna for newspapers, being the same as the rates to Germany and 2 annas less for letters and 1 anna less for newspapers than the rates charged to the United Kingdom, although the distance to Russia was much [illegible]ter than to the United Kingdom. Again, the [illegible] of postage charged on letters and newspapers [illegible]sed to the United States of America *via* [illegible], through the United Kingdom, were the [illegible] the rates to the United Kingdom only, *viz.*, [illegible]per ½ oz. for letters, and 2 annas for newspapers. The same anomaly appeared also in the [illegible]stage chargeable in the United Kingdom, [illegible]ed States of America, and in Germany, [illegible]he rates charged in the United Kingdom [illegible]s addressed to India *via* Brindisi were [illegible]nd on newspapers 2d. per 4 oz., while [illegible]n the United States or Germany *via* [illegible]3½d. for a letter and 1d. for a newspaper, [illegible]mmittee being wholly at a loss to [illegible]t principle these arrangements were [illegible]ked the Director-General to be so good [illegible] whole subject to the Government [illegible]view to the rates of postage between [illegible]gdom and India, and India and the [illegible]n, being placed on the same footing [illegible] charged from the Continent of [illegible]United States of America to India, [illegible]o those countries; and in the meanwhile [illegible]favour the Chamber with a copy [illegible] of the Postal Union Convention [illegible]Paris.

[illegible]eneral, in his reply, courteously [illegible]incipal which [illegible]ned the present [illegible]The International Postal Convention [illegible] Paris in 1878, provided for three [illegible]f postage rates, namely:—

[illegible]y union scale of rates: applicable [illegible] transit did not include sea conveyance [illegible]g 300 miles.

[illegible]ary union scale of rates, increased [illegible]s wherever the sea conveyance [illegible]0 miles.

[illegible]of the two scales of rates mentioned [illegible]reased by the actual cost of any extra service, such as transit by special train.

[illegible] option of any country to forego the [illegible]e additional sea rates authorized [illegible]. II., and this option had been [illegible]e following countries:—Bulgaria, [illegible]uxemburg, Roumania, Russia, [illegible]tates of America. Most of these [illegible]tle sea-borne correspondence to [illegible]as hardly worth their while to [illegible] But in the cases of Germany [illegible]tes which had considerable sea-[illegible]ce, the principle was, no doubt, [illegible]e cost of sea conveyance a [illegible] correspondence itself, but upon [illegible]s of the State.

[illegible]option of any country to forego [illegible]e extra rates authorized to meet [illegible]nsit by special train, but there [illegible]stances of the use of special mail [illegible] train for the conveyance of the [illegible]s the Continent of Europe, and a [illegible]ss the United States of America [illegible]nces of importance.

[illegible]ial train service being used at [illegible] the Eastern mails across the [illegible]e, and the consequent levy of [illegible]et the extra cost so incurred, [illegible]e of the difference of rates com-[illegible]e extra postage so levied was [illegible]n above the actual extra cost [illegible] by special train. If India were [illegible] ordinary train service across [illegible]ld be no necessity for levying the [illegible]t the Government had always [illegible]roper thing to make the large [illegible]t in the special train service a [illegible]rrespondence so conveyed, the [illegible]neeting it being that of defray-[illegible]eral revenues of the country.

[illegible]in their letter to the Director-[illegible]that reduced rates of postage on [illegible]gland and India would probably [illegible]n increase of letters and news-[illegible]by the Overland Mail Service as [illegible]erable augmentation of the postal [illegible]s point, however, the Director-[illegible]l that the rate of postage on [illegible]od at 8 annas prior to July, 1876; [illegible]educed to 6 annas; and that, in [illegible]still further reduced to 5 annas. [illegible]uctions had no material effect in [illegible]pondence; the only marked effect [illegible] of a considerable portion of the [illegible]ormerly sent by the cheaper [illegible]e to the more expensive Brindisi

[illegible]e Director-General forwarded to [illegible]by of the Postal "Convention of [illegible]the 1st June, 1878, and of the [illegible]tions" for the execution of that

[illegible]ONAL TELEGRAPH CONFERENCE, 1879.

[illegible]al report it was mentioned that [illegible]hen in office had addressed a [illegible]lf of the Chamber to His Excel-[illegible], praying that His Excellency [illegible]eps as would prevent the injuri-[illegible]d out, and more particularly the [illegible]sary rule as to proper names, [illegible] To this memorial a reply, [illegible]1879, was received that the [illegible]had already communicated its [illegible]o the Secretary of State with [illegible]n of the Convention; and, [illegible]n the case, that they would [illegible]o disturb the conclusions [illegible]ody as the International [illegible]milar memorials had also [illegible]Chamber to the Govern-[illegible]several of the English [illegible]he Postmaster General.

(Continued.)

[illegible]AL.

[illegible]LAW.—The case in [illegible]rged her husband [illegible]owrah with not [illegible]wards her support [illegible]hen the question [illegible]on of the word [illegible] times in open [illegible]he Mahomedan [illegible]leader for the [illegible]t word [illegible] a dis-[illegible]nissed

[illegible]At the [illegible]y after-[illegible]airman, [illegible]n, and [illegible]d F. T. [illegible]suing [illegible]rman [illegible]d as [illegible]y to [illegible] as [illegible]Ir. [illegible]ty

THE TROUBLED STATE OF IRELAND.

In consequence of the development of the Land League organisation and the excitement existing in the King's County, the Government have resolved to despatch troops to the following towns:—Tullamore, Banagher, Portumna, Nenagh, Roscrea, Cloughjordan, and Shannon-bridge. The Birr garrison will be supplemented by a reinforcement of 600 men.

A despatch from Waterford says that city is in a state of growing excitement, and arms are being sold to an extraordinary extent: 17 rifles were bought together with ammunition, and there is no doubt whatever that the whole county is armed to the teeth. Strange men have been seen prowling about the county, and a rising is in the air. On Monday the prisoners from four counties will be brought into Waterford, including the men charged with the murder of Mr. Boyed; and if there is the slightest demonstration in favour of the prisoners, nothing short of an army, it is thought, would suffice to keep the peace.

In a letter received by a Leeds gentleman from Mr. Calverly, a landlord at Kenmare, co. Kerry, the writer says: "I fear we must have a civil war. Terrorism is rampant even here, about the quietest place in Ireland. No gentleman thinks of going out unarmed, and very few peasants care to be out after dusk. There is no security for life or property; those who belong to the movement say openly that there will be a revolution during the next two months. Christmas was the time predicted as long ago as may last. God help those who remain in the country at that time."

The Government has directed the prosecution of three of a party of men who assembled at the pier of Leconvey, in course of erection near Westport, and by threats of violence obliged the masons and others at work on it to leave. The Board of Works had recently directed the discharge of some of the men engaged.

The *Dublin Gazette* contains an offer of 1,000*l.* reward to any person who shall within six months give information leading the conviction of the person or persons who murdered Mr. Wheeler at Garryheakin, near Oola, county Limerick, on the 12th ult., and a free pardon to any person concerned or privy to the murder other than the actual perpetrator. The *Gazette* also contains an offer of 200*l.* reward for such information as shall lead to the conviction of the [illegible]ons who murdered Mary Farrel[illegible]ead in her house at Clonasillagh[illegible] the 13th of November, and a r[illegible] such private information as shal[illegible] result.

The auth[illegible] resolved to erect an iron hut at Pall[illegible]merick, near the scene of the recent firing at a bailiff, in accordance with this determination a force, consisting of two companies of the 9th Regiment of Infantry, two guns of the Royal Artillery, and a troop of the 6th Hussars, and about 30 men of the Irish constabulary, under Inspector Henry, arrived at Pallas station on Tuesday (Nov. 30), with the hut, and were received with derisive cheers by a few women and children who had assembled on the railway bridge. The hut was placed on an ambulance waggon, and the military procession started for the house from [illegible] the man Burke evicted. Arrived at the spot, the hut was erected without any disturbance taking place, and the infantry and police returned to Limerick by next train, the artillery and Hussars leaving by road. Everything passed off quietly.

A farmer named Mahoney was found dead in a ditch near Tralee on Thursday morning.

Parties of armed and disguised men again visited the Castle-island district and took possession of all the guns they could find. The tenantry were warned not to relate the circumstances to the authorities. A detachment of military is being sent to the town.

On Thursday morning the extensive stores of Mr. William Livingstone, merchant, of Westport, were destroyed by fire.

Captain Boycott left Dublin on Wednesday unexpectedly for England. He was to have been entertained at a dinner that evening by the promoters of the Boycott expedition. It appears, however, that on Thusday Captain Boycott received a threatening letter, and the proprietor of the hotel in which he was staying received a letter warning him that if he kept him in his house his life also would be in danger. Captain Boycott was followed about the town by a crowd of roughs, who shouted at him and annoyed him. He was accompanied to the steamer by a constabulary escort.

Captain Somerset Maxwell, who was the leader of the Cavan section of the Orange expedition to Mr. Boycott's farm, was "Boycotted" in the market in Granard. He had two firkins of butter for sale, but a mob gathered round him and conducted themselves in a very disorderly manner, and eventually he was driven from the market without disposing of the butter.

Patrick Holan who acted as herdsman to Captain Boycott, having been called upon by the Land League at Claremorris to resign his position, has written to announce that he has resigned in compliance with that request.

A small farmer named Rourke, of Kilmurry, who refused to join the Land League, went to have his horse shod, but the smith refused to do the work. Rourke is also a tailor, and the Land League passed a resolution that any person giving work to him would be "Boycotted." Since then he has had none, and is actually starving. Rourke took a few acres of land from which a tenant was evicted, and consequently none will speak to him or buy from him.

The blacksmiths in the district of Kildysart have formed themselves into a co-operative body in connection with Land League. Two brothers, who own one horse between them for farm work, sent the animal to be shod. Only one of the brothers belongs to the Land League, and the smith, after he had put two shoes on the horse, refused to complete the work by putting on the other shoes, as representing the share of the other brother.

Letters have been sent to the Charleville shopkeepers, calling on them to "Boycott" Mr. Thomas Sanders of Sanders-park, and threatening any one who refused to do so.

At Santry, a village about four miles from Dublin, three armed men, with blackened faces, broke into the house of a farmer living on the estate of Sir Charles Domville, Bart., and who last year took a farm from which a tenant had been evicted. By means of threats, they made him swear to deliver up the farm in question. They then fired several shots.

A sheriff's bailiff, named Monaghan, while executing a civil bill decree at Drunden, near Ballinmore, was assaulted by a band of armed men and women, who rescued the goods and compelled the bailiff to abandon the seizure.

A movement is on foot in Tuam and Swinford with the view of reducing the rents of shops and houses in the towns by 25 per cent.

A farmer named William O'Donnell, living at Doonberg, county Clare, who has recently paid his full rent in opposition to his neighbours' wishes, was fired at through the window as he was sitting at the fireside with his family. Some grains of shot lodged in the faces of O'Donnell's wife and children.

A process-server, named Gilded, was seriously assaulted while in the execution of his duty on the property of Lord Clanmorris at Donamore. Gildea had undertaken to effect the services without the protection of the police. He lies in a critical condition.

A farmer named Thomas Davis, living at Fennore, near Ballykeel, has been "Boycotted" because he paid his full rent. Two men, named Neill and Dowd, whom he induced to work for him by paying them double wages, were yesterday severely beaten by a party of men, and warned that if they remained any longer in his service they would be shot.

Great excitement prevailed at Loughrea owing to the local police force being largely increased by constables from neighbouring stations. In the evening a public meeting was held to protest against the action of the authorities. Mr. Larkin, a popular local landlord, occupied the chair, and declared that in the opinion of the inhabitants of Loughrea the Marquis of Clanricarde, who receives 25,000*l.* annually in rents from the locality, should expend some of the money among the people instead of in London. Resolutions in accordance with the object of the meeting were passed amidst loud cheers.

Dr. George Mayers, a Conservative, has been elected unanimously Lord Mayor of Dublin for the ensuing year.

The house of the Sisters of Mercy at Tuam was destroyed by a fire, which originated in the laundry. The loss, which is not covered by insurance, is estimated at 1,400*l.*

It is rumoured that the Duke of Leinster has served all his tenants with notices to quit.

A lively incident (says the *World*) is anticipated at the forthcoming State prosecutions in Dublin. They are fixed for the 28th of December, and are expected to last three weeks. Parliament opens a week after the commencement of the trials; and it is whispered that all the five travellers who are members of the House of Commons will be present at the opening of Parliament, having refused any longer to attend their own trials on the ground that a proclamation of the Queen has called them to Westminster. They will plead the Queen's Proclamation against the Queen's Writ.

SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS AND THE SCOTTISH CORPORATION.

Tuesday, the 30th Nov., being St. Andrew's Day the annual dinner of the Scottish Corporation took place at the Freemasons' Tavern, London, the Earl of Fife presiding, and the company, which included Major-General Sir F. Roberts and several of his companions in the Afghan war, numbering about 420, while the proceedings were rendered additionally attractive by the presence of a large number of ladies. Mr. William Ross, her Majesty's piper, and other skilled players on the national instrument of Scotland, played at intervals during the evening. The large hall was decorated with the banners of different clans, and many gentlemen wore the tartan of their respective clans. A very cordial reception was given to General Roberts as he was recognised in the procession to the dais immediately preceding the dinner.

In proposing "The Army and Navy and Reserved Forces" his lordship remarked that the march of General Roberts from Kabul to Kandahar, through an unknown and unexplored country, might well vie with those famous marches over the Alps and the Apennines which history had handed down to us. Since Sir Frederick arrived in this country he had met with a warm and sympathetic reception, and it might interest the Company to know that a few hours ago he (the chairman) received a letter from the Prince of Wales, in which his Royal Highness said he was quite sure the Scottish Corporation would give the gallant officer a hearty and kindly welcome. (Great cheering.)

General Roberts, who was received with hearty and prolonged cheers, said—My lord and gentlemen,—At all assemblages of her Majesty's subjects the toast of "The Army" is received with enthusiasm. I am as proud to think that this should be the case as I am to belong to that army. (Cheers.) Any soldier would be gratified at being called upon to return thanks for the army this evening, not only on account of the very flattering terms in which your lordship the president has proposed the toast, but also for the evident manner in which you, gentlemen, have responded to it. To me it is an especial satisfaction, inasmuch as it affords me the opportunity I have looked for to express publicly my high appreciation of the good work performed by her Majesty's troops in Afghanistan during the last two years. (Loud cheers.) Where all have done their duty so nobly, it might be invidious to single out particular regiments for special praise, but I am sure that I shall not be misunderstood by the other gallant fellows whom I had the honour to command if, at a banquet given by Scotchmen on this Festival of St. Andrew, I bring to notice the gallant conduct in the field and the good behaviour in quarters of the two noble Highland regiments which were under my own immediate command. Scotland, my lord and gentlemen, may well be proud of her Majesty's 72nd—the Duke of Albany's—and the 92nd—the Gordon Highlanders. (Cheers.) No words of mine can express the admiration I feel for those two splendid corps. By their devotion and heroism they have proved that we can look to Scotland, as in days of yore, for men for our army both capable and willing to endure hardship and privations, and ready, when occasion requires it, to lay down their lives for their Queen and country. (Cheers.) Were I to recount to you one-tenth of the glorious deeds which came under my own observation I should, while gratifying myself, occupy too much of your time. ("No, no.") Permit me, however, to say that the manner in which her Majesty's troops carried on their duties during the war fully deserved the evident reception which the toast of "The Army" has met with from all here. (Cheers.) We one and all rejoiced at being in a position to hold the dignity of our Sovereign, to maintain the honour of our country, and to prove to the world that her Majesty's soldiers are as brave and as loyal as they ever have been. (Cheers.) My lord and gentlemen, I have had the pleasure now on three successive St. Andrew's nights to dine with Scotchmen, and I hope I may often have the same pleasure. On two previous occasions I was the guest of the 72nd Highlanders, and, although commissariat rum and ration beef are not so exhilarating nor so tempting as the magnificent banquet which we have just partaken, we managed to spend very cheery evenings, and we did not fail to drink the health of our friends at home with all the national honours. (Cheers.) As regards myself, my lord and gentlemen, I will tender you my hearty thanks for the cordial manner in which the very complimentary allusions of the Chairman to my services have been received by this ancient and distinguished corporation. (Cheers.)

Admiral Hewett returned thanks for the Navy.

The Chairman, in proposing the toast of the evening, "Prosperity to the Scottish Corporatione," said he did not think Scotchmen were spoilt by any inordinate share of popularity in the world at large. (Laughter.) Those who could not impute to them Irish recklessness and improvidence threw out sly little hints that they were destitute of the wit and geniality which sometimes redeemed them. (Laughter.) They were represented as a dull and doleful nation, delighting in the sound of fearful instruments, the taste of unsavoury food and the touch of their greasy one-pound notes—(laughter)—whereas in these days a certain levelling and humanising tendency had well nigh destroyed those ancient superstitions. (Laughter.) While it was only right that they should strive to maintain their old traditions and dwell with pride on their historical landmarks, yet it ought to be still more their boast that they formed part of one great and homogeneous people. (Cheers.) The great monarch of France, in the zenith of his power, uttered a memorable wish, which subsequently deluge all Europe with blood, that "there should be no more Pyrenées." Was it not a pounder boast for them in these days to say in a moral and political sense, that "there was no more Tweed?" The most enthusiastic and determined Caledonian found happily no need or wish for the specious cry of Home Rule—(cheers)—seemed to present so many attractions to their Irish neighbours; and the reason for that doubtless was that Scotchmen had taken such a part in the making of what was called "the British Empire" that they could almost venture to claim it is as in a sense peculiary their own.

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ILL-TREATMENT OF AN ENGLISHMAN IN PARIS.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* wrote on December 2nd:—I received a call to-day from Mr. Hermon Grisenwood and his wife, who had an introduction from a friend, the wife of an English ex-Minister. Here are the facts related to me by Mr. Grisenwood, and which, although he is evidently a gentleman perfectly trustworthy, I thought it well to get confirmed from other quarters before inviting English public opinion upon them. On Monday morning Mr. Grisenwood left his house to attend the mass for the Lacordaire anniversary. On quitting St. Augustine Church at 11-15 he found himself in the midst of a crowd collected to see the congregation disperse, and like them, he waited. Some policemen close by him suddenly spoke to an elderly woman and ordered her to move on. As she did not stir they hustled her and, on her remonstrating, two of them seized her by the shoulders, made her stoop, and dragged her towards the police station. At this moment Mr. Grisenwood, filled with indignation, dashed forward and tried to rescue the woman by driving off the police to the right and left. This was, no doubt, an unwise step, but what extenuates it is that the woman was released in a few hours and, therefore, could not have deserved arrest. No right feeling man could have helped intervening, at least by word, but Mr. Grisenwood, not knowing French, could not, of course, have preferred a remonstrance. Well, the policemen immediately rushed on him with exclamations and gesticulations of evident anger, and took him before the commissary. Had he, after an explanation, been discharged there would not have been much to complain of. But things took a different course. After two hours Mr. Grisenwood was taken before the police commissary, who had been breakfasting, and, without heeding his demand to be allowed to write to the British Embassy, or, at least, to hava an interpreter, cross-examined him and called on him to sign the minutes, notwithstanding his inability either to reply or to read the documents. At 3-30 he was taken to the Prefecture Amsterdam before another commissary, and in broad daylight, a cab being refused, he was led on foot through the city like a malefactor to the lock-up of the Prefecture of Police. Meanwhile, Mrs. Grisenwood, who is in delicate health, uneasy at her husband's non-appearance, had been to consult a friend (a popular English authoress) and had been seeking him. She followed him from station to station and eventually found him in the lock-up, in one of the cells in which he had been confined. No entreaties availed. Mr. Grisenwood was incarcerated for the night. He had been relieved of everything he had on him, even of a penholder, leaving him only 30f. in his pockets. Of course, he decined to sleep in the prison bed, and, neither eating nor drinking anything, awaited the Tuesday morning with anxiety. Towards 10 o'clock he was fetched, and, along with the worst vagabonds, seated on a wooden bench, where he had to wait for two hours in the antechamber in order to appear before the magistrate of the *petit parquet*. This magistrate, who seems to have rivalled the policemen and commissaries in brutality, refused to allow the prisoner an English interpreter. A man in uniform entered, who said harshly to Mr. Grisenwood, "Get up. Come here. What do you want?" in broken English, which Mr. Grisenwood could scarcely understand. But what was Mr. Grisenwood's astonishment when he was informed that this man who spoke so rudely to him was his interpreter? Mr. Grisenwood said he wanted an English interpreter, that the situation was too serious for him to accept an interpreter on whom he could not perfectly rely. The magistrate thereupon got into a temper, told Mr. Grisenwood he was pretending not to understand the interpreter, and after having consulted a file of documents, remanded the prisoner to his cell. Mrs. Grisenwood and her friend in the meantime arrived at the Petit Parquet. Knowing French very well, they explained matters to the magistrate, and he informed them that in 20 minutes Mr. Grisenwood would be set at liberty. But hours still passed. Mrs. Grisenwood went to the Prefect of Police and saw a gentleman, who told her that her husband would be set at liberty. "But," remarked Mrs. Grisenwood, "the woman on whose account he was arrested was liberated yesterday, and my husband is still in prison." "That is because your husband is a foreigner," was the reply. At length, at 6 a. m., after 30 hours of ill usage, fasting, imprisonment, and sleeplessness, Mr. Grisenwood was liberated without any penalty, without any investigation or decision—the best proof that nothing could be seriously alleged against him. Now, this is not the first time that such complaints have been made to me. The police are too prone to detain and insult Englishmen, who cannot defend themselves. An end must be put to such occurrences. If Englishmen residing here cannot be sufficiently protected they had better avoid Paris as a place of abode at present. Nothing, however, is easier than to protect them. The Government ought to tell the Prefect of Police to give his agents orders that immediately upon an Englishman being arrested, who asked the aid of the English Embassy, it should be informed of his arrest. It is inconceivable that the Embassy would not at once make inquiries and become the natural protector of any respectable Englishman who appeal to it. It is to be hoped that the English public will sustain this appeal and that the Government will without delay give its Ambassador the necessary instructions, in order that Mr. Grisenwood's adventure may be the last of its kind.

SIR BARTLE FRERE ON SOUTH AFRICAN COLONIZATION.

On the 28th November a lecture was delivered by Sir Bartle Frere to a large audience, including a considerable number of ladies, in the spacious Drill Hall, Wimbledon, on "South Africa as a Field for Colonization." A guard of honour from the 3rd Surrey Volunteer Corps, under the command of Captain H. Webb, lined the passage leading to the hall. The Duke and Duchess of Teck were seated on the platform, the band of the above corps playing the National Anthem when they arrived. The Chairman, Sir H. Peek, M.P., in a few opening remarks, referred to a rumour that the occasion had some political character, and denied that it had any foundation, adding that the invitations had been issued equally to persons belonging to different political parties.—Sir Bartle Frere, in commencing, repeated in substance the description given in his recent lecture before the Royal Geographical Society of the extent and chief geographical and other features of the several South African colonies. As regarded any danger from native wars, it should, he said, be borne in mind that the scene of the present Basuto rebellion was more than a hundred miles from any part of the settled European population. He was merely stating facts, he observed, and he wished it to be understood that he was not speaking on any political point, but so far as he could see at present he had no doubt that the disarmament, which was the ostensible cause of that rebellion, would be carried out. The Cape Government who had resolved upon taking that measure for their own security, were as kind and humane towards the natives as any gentleman present could be. The Prime Minister himself had always been distinguished as a friend of the progress of the natives. The Kaffir races of South Africa did not die out before civilization, and the settled portions of them throve side by side with Europeans. The hon. baronet then recapitulated the industrial resources of temperate South Africa, mentioning among these agriculture, pasturable and arable; ostrich breeding, vineculture the growing of vegetables in the neighbourhood of towns (of which he said that while he was in Capetown he had a cauliflower brought to him which weighed 30lb.), dairy farming, and diamond, copper, lead, and other kinds of mines. One of the superior advantage of Cape Colony was that no steady man or well-conducted woman need starve, and that all colonists might acquire a perfect independence in their own station if they would continue to work for a reasonable number of years. (Cheers.) Throughout South Africa the climate was one of the finest he had ever met with. There could be had in the towns as good an average education as a boy or girl could meet with in any part of England. In alluding to openings for different kinds of occupation, the lecturer pointed out the great importance of character in reference to employment and tarding operations. Medical men, chemists, and lawyers would, in moderate numbers, all find profitable occupation, and ministers of religion of different denominations, there being no establishment, were treated by the people with great respect and liberality. There was a considerable demand for teachers, male and female, but they must go out with considerable qualifications, and be well recommended in order to obtain employment. In speaking of artisans of different kinds and domestic servants, the lecturer dwelt on the necessity for taking to the colony at least some general recommendation; and in concluding he remarked that English society in the South African Colonies would be found to be a very accurate copy of society in England. A vote of thanks was given to Sir Bartle Frere for his lecture.

LORD SALISBURY ON THE GOVERNMENT POLICY.

There was a great Conservative gathering at Woodstock on Monday night, (Nov. 29), in celebration of the formation of a Conservative Association. Lord Salisbury was the principal speaker; and Lord Randolph Churchill, who presided, Mr. E. Gibson, M. P., Mr. Chaplin, M. P., Mr. A. Balfour, M. P., Colonel Harcourt, M. P., and Lord Jersey also spoke. Lord Salisbury, in his speech, taunted the Government with their "very great achievement" at Dulcigno. "They had induced the Sultan, at their instance and their instigation, to slaughter some hundred Albanians for the purpose of delivering over a piece of Albanian territory to masters whose faith was repellant to the Albanian people and whose Government they had good reason to distrust. It is a great achievement for the Liberal party, that great champion of nationalities all over the world." He hoped that the Goverment did not intend to enter into a crusade and light up the flame of war "on behalf of the very shadowy and unsubstantial claims of Greece." Surely they had done enough to fulfil the pledges of the Liberal party, after the fashion in which they are fulfilled, as champions of nationalities. "They have slaughtered the Albanians who desired to defend their country. As maintainers of the Berlin Treaty, they have foisted into it a provision exactly the opposite to that which it actually contains. As maintainers of international law, they have projected a buccaneering expedition to seize the port of Smyrna. Surely they have done enough, and now they may suffer this Eastern Question and the East of Europe to rest in peace." On the Irish question Lord Salisbury spoke at some length. They were told, he said, that the land system of Ireland had broken down. But the land system of Ireland was entirely revolutionized and put on a wholly new basis by Mr. Gladstone ten years ago; so that if anything had broken down it was the experiment which he began in 1870. Before that date the object of every statesman who had to deal with Ireland was to encourage the Irish people to the utmost to emigrate. Mr. Gladstone deliberately reversed that policy, and after ten years had passed away Ireland was in a far worse state than when he began. Lord Salisbury said he was not going to discuss the various proposals of which they heard "for cutting a bit here and a bit there out of the landowners' rights." It was the business of an Opposition to consider fairly all measures that are placed before it, and, after consideration, to make those criticisms which their principles and their views of public policy may suggest; but when he was asked to wait for the restoration of good government in Ireland until certain remedies are applied, he must, he said, ask in return how far it was probable that at any early period those sufficient remedies can be devised. He did not believe in the "folly" that was talked about peasant proprietors and the abolition of settlement and entail. "The difficulty in providing peasant proprietors is to be found not in the land but in the persons who are to buy it." Referring to the outrages in Ireland, which Lord Granville said were not so numerous or heinous as they were, Lord Salisbury contended that it was not the number or the heinousness of these outrages which really constituted their importance, but their steady direction to the attainment of a single end, their subordination to the views of a particular society and particular organization.

The truth is that there are two Governments in Ireland. You have the ostensible and showy Government, which maintains a showy Chief Secretary and a showy Lord-Lieutenant, which discusses and meets, and hesitates, and does not act; and you have, on the other side extending over all the western counties of Ireland, another Government, diametrically the opposite in all its peculiarities to the ostensible Government against which it stands. It is secret; it acts with a definite purpose; it betrays no signs of distraction or division; it is determined in its policy and unrelenting in its decrees; it operates, if necessary in extreme cases, by assassination, in more common cases, by torment and torture of various kinds, by cruelty, by the destruction of property. But, whether by extreme or by moderate measures, it operates on a distinct, certain, steady system, and it operates with success.

They were told by Mr. Bright that force was no remedy. The occult government of Ireland, at least, was not of that opinion. They found that for the matters for which they desired a remedy force is a very efficient and complete weapon; and as time went on their power spread further and further; and there could be no peace, no return to prosperity in Ireland until the real, the legitimate Government of the Queen had overcome and destroyed this occult government that disputes its power; and that was why time was of such instense importance. If, six months ago, timely and vigorous measures had been taken, all these strong measures now spoken of would have been unnecessary. "It may well be (Lord Salisbury said) that if this philanthropic dawdling goes on the English people will be placed face to face with the alternative that they must either subjugate Ireland or separate from her. Such an issue is too horrible to contemplate, and it is the fear that into such an issue we may be driven that urges us to protest with all the energy of which we are capable against the indolent and timid policy which her Majesty's Government are pursuing."

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